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Orchids
AND
Tropical Foliage Plants
Spring 1952

ALBERTS and MERKEL BROS., Inc.

South Jacksonville,
Fla.



Three Lc. CANHAMIANA HYBRIDS
(Lavender)

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ORCHIDS

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The Development of Lc. CANHAMIANA, ALBERTS' VARIETY

A little history of what it takes and the time consumed to produce a tested orchid parent plant may be of special interest. In this case, it is Lc. Canhamiana, Alberts' variety. The plant is unusually robust, bears large flowers every spring, medium dark lavender with a very large, intensely dark lip. Alberts' variety is not to be confused with our previous strain of Lc. Canhamiana alba.

In 1920 we grew about 2000 plants of Lc. Canhamiana from seed. At that time they were considered above average, but lacked shape that would meet present-day requirements. Anticipating this, we chose seven of the most outstanding plants, all of which were large and of good shape with fine flowers similar to the glorious dark flowers of fall hybrids. Out of the seven, six proved absolutely worthless for breeding, and the seedlings were discarded upon maturity. However, the seventh plant yielded such excellent results that it was tested again on three different crosses and again the results were outstanding. This particular parent is Lc. Canhamiana, Alberts' variety. The record for flowers, so far, is 28 large blooms on one Lc. Nellie Cohen in a 7" pot, one of the above crosses.

In recent years we have used Lc. Canhamiana, Alberts' variety as a parent breeder. Regardless of the other parents used, the offspring flower in late March, April and May. They are robust growers and free-flowering upon maturity. We are offering these for the first time with every confidence that the results will be among the finest of the modern spring flowering hybrids, as follows:

Lc. CANHAMIANA, ALBERTS' VARIETY CROSSES

- 917 Lc. FLORIDA var. Gold Star x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
- 990 Lc. MIAMI var. Louis XV x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
- 992 Lc. MIAMI var. Superba x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
- 993 Lc. MIAMI var. Anton x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
- 1016 C. DUPREANA var. Gloriana x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts
Community pot size—1.50 each; 12 for 16.80 (bare root)

WHITE COLORED LIP CANHAMIANA CROSSES

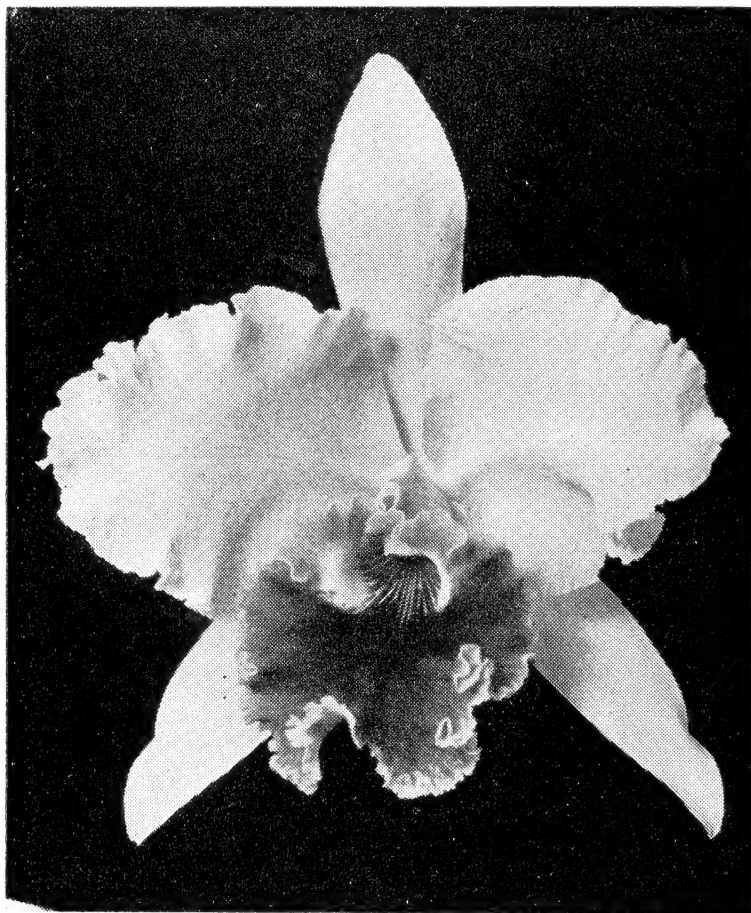
We have a white Canhamiana cross, recently made, that should prove outstanding. Made with our premier strain of Lc. Canhamiana alba, of exceptional shape, pure white with deep violet-purple lip, crossed with two of the finest C. Hardyana albas we have ever seen, pure white with very large, richly colored lips and large gold areas. These crosses should yield gorgeous flowers in May and June.

- 975 Lc. CANHAMIANA ALBA var. Grandis x C. Hardyana alba
(fine variety)
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
- 980 Lc. CANHAMIANA ALBA var. Grandis x C. Hardyana alba
var. Brighton
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each

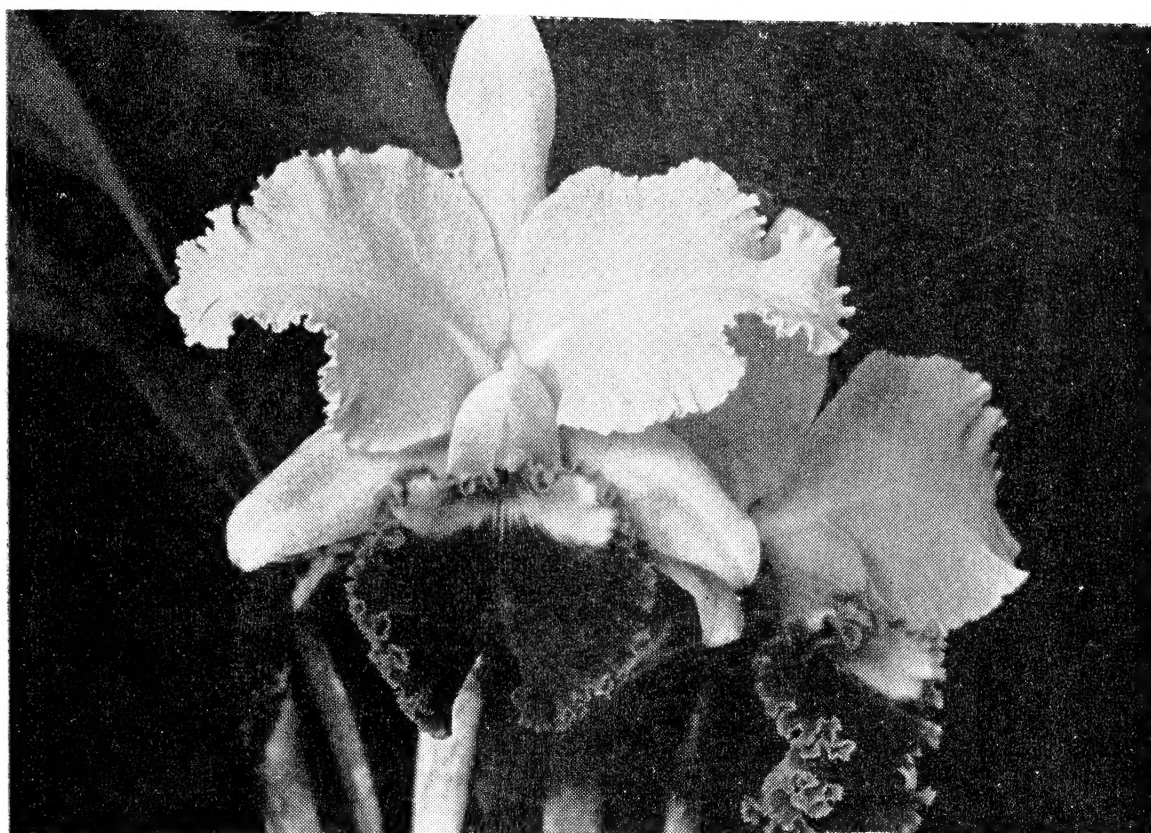
CHRISTMAS FLOWERING HYBRIDS

Our Lc. Miami and Lc. Florida are similar, distinguished by yielding a high percentage of exhibition-type flowers, generally of a very rich, rosy-purple color, reddish-purple lips of velvety texture and gold areas. Their flowers last unusually long due to their thick texture. Our finest varieties have been selected for testing by selfing and cross breeding and invariably they have glorified the parents on which they have been used. We are convinced that these rank among the finest breeders.

Our Titrianæ breeders are the result of a selfed F.C.C. variety. They resemble a glorified Trianae but with much better color and larger lips. They are distinguished further by being more free-flowering than the Trianae parent, generally



Lc. MIAMI VAR. GEN. MARSHALL
Parent No. 960



C. TITRIANAE MANDARIN F.C.C.-A.O.S.
Parent of 970

three to four flowers on a scape and, of course, they have the fine Trianae shape. These have been tested numerous times and almost invariably produce beautiful results, flowering during the Christmas season almost without fail.

Successful orchid hybrids must contain certain essentials. They must be of easy culture, vigorous growth, free-flowering nature and superior quality. We believe the following crosses will produce these desired results.

- 947 Lc. MIAMI x C. Titrianae var. Florida
Community pot size—1.50 each; 12 for 16.80 (bare root)
- 960 C. TITRIANAE var. Santa x Lc. Miami var. Gen. Marshall
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each
- 962 C. TITRIANAE var. Perfection x Lc. Miami var. Silver Bowl
F.C.C.-A.O.S.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each
- 965 C. TITRIANAE var. Perfection x C. Titrianae var. Santa
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each
- 970 Lc. HYPERION var. Mandarin x C. Titrianae var. Mandarin
F.C.C.-A.O.S.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each
- 996 Lc. MIAMI var. Magnifica x C. Titrianae var. Perfection
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each
- 997 Lc. Betty Sheehan x C. Titrianae var. Santa
The most robust-growing and free-flowering hybrid we have seen.
Crossed with Titrianae var. Santa
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each
- 1003 Lc. FLORIDA var. Nugget x C. Titrianae var. Santa
Community pot size—1.50 each; 12 for 16.80 (bare root)

CATTLEYA HYBRID SEEDLINGS



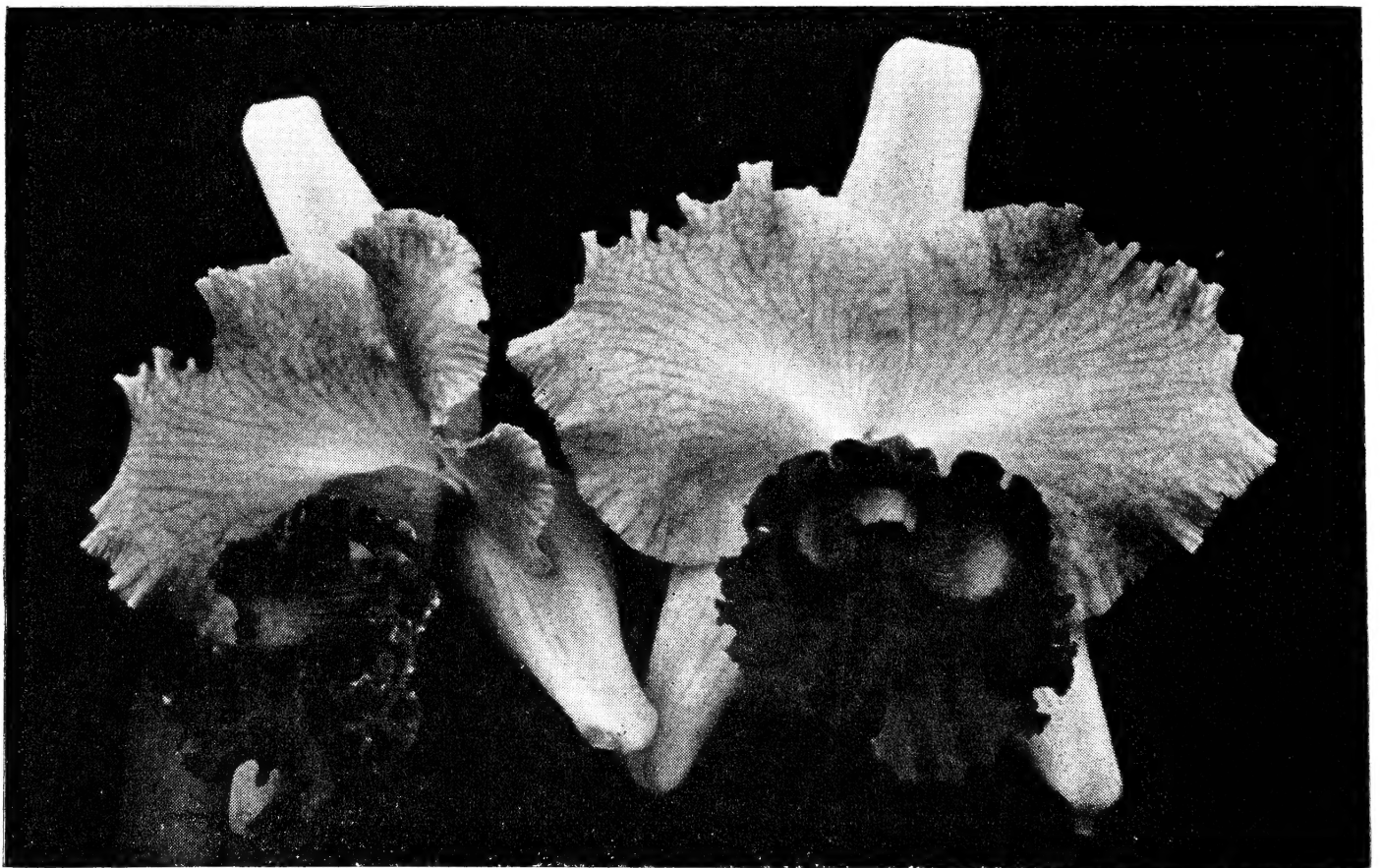
CATTLEYA A. J. RUCK
Parent No. 219

219 CATTLEYA A. J. RUCK (Selfed) (C. Tityus x C. Carmen)

Very dark maroon flowers, fine textured and form. *See Color Plate Above.* First flowerings from several of our customers indicate exceptionally dark results of this selfed cross.

3" pot size— 7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

4" pot size—10.00 each; 3 or more 9.00 each



LC. FRANK J. LIND VAR. MANDARIN A. M. A. O. S.
No. 746

746 Lc. FRANK J. LIND (Lc. Windermere A.M.-R.H.S. x Lc. Helen Wilmer A.M.-A.O.S.)

The perfect winter-flowering hybrid (January thru March). For the connoisseur and breeder who desires perfection in form and color this outstanding cross ranks among the foremost in modern hybrids—color rich throughout—very heavy texture—gives promise of becoming a leading parent. See color plate of our Frank J. Lind that received an Award of Merit at the Fourth International Orchid Show in Miami 1948 in American Orchid Society Bulletin for November, 1948. (See picture, page 6).

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

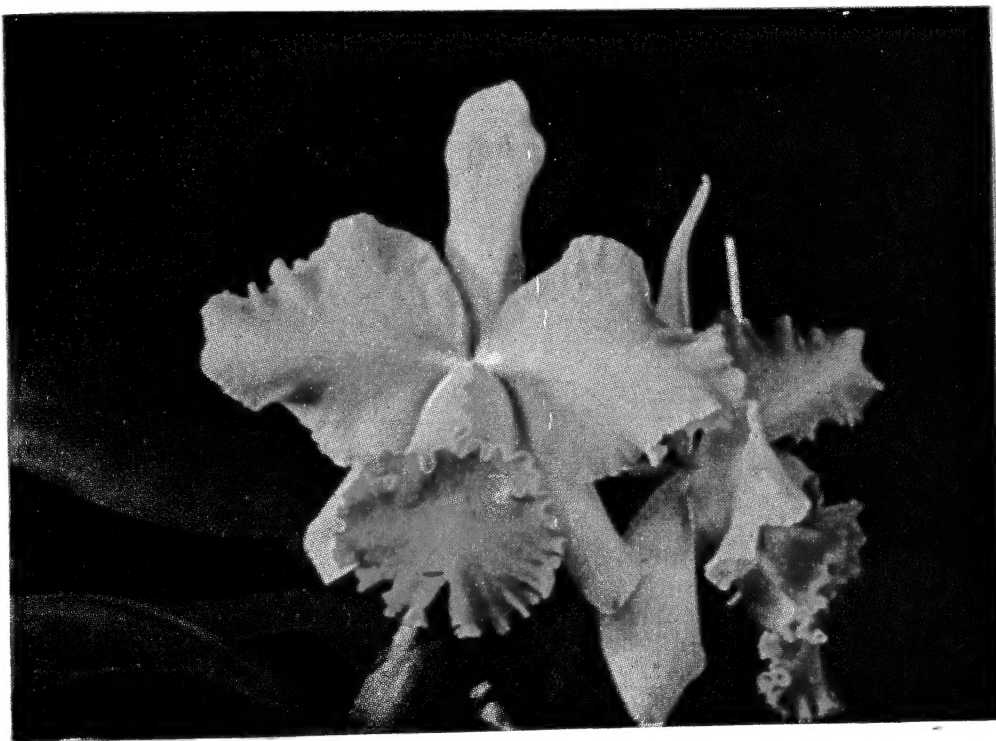
3" pot size—7.50 each

763 Lc. WILDINE (Lc. Geraldine Thompson var. Maxima x Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba). Christmas holiday flowering anticipated

Lc. Geraldine Thompson var. maxima (Lc. Jacquinetta x C. Trianae). Free-flowering—large—vigorous—November thru December—clear lavender with dark, ruffled, broad lip. Lc. Helen Wilmer var. superba (Lc. General Maude x Lc. Wellsiana). Helen Wilmer has been described as the ideal orchid. Our Wilmer is one of the finest. Rich color—short trumpet—deeper maroon lip with gold areas. Flowers Dec. thru March.

3½" pot size—10.00 each; 3 or more 9.00 each

4" pot size—12.50 each; 5" pot size—15.00 each



LC. HYPERION VAR. MANDARIN
Parent No. 765

765 C. Enid var. Magnifica x Lc. Hyperion var. Mandarin

This cross should make another fine mid-winter bloomer. C. Enid var. Magnifica has an unusual richness of color. It is a proven parent. Lc. Hyperion var. Mandarin (Lc. General Maude var. Victory x C. Leda) has excellent form and texture with uniform color and dark lip. The latter flowers in February. The results should be most desirable.

3" pot size— 7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

3½" pot size—10.00 each; 3 or more 9.00 each

4" pot size—12.50 each; 5" pot size—15.00 each



LC. HELEN WILMER VAR. SUPERBA
Parent No. 776 - 763 - 767 - 768

766 Blc. SANFORD

Lc. Cantara x Blc. Francis Lamb (Lc. Whitelegge x Bc. Warnham Beauty A. M.)

Lc. Cantara (Lc. Sargon x Lc. Valencia) is very similar to Lc. Miami and is an outstanding modern hybrid. The season is fall to winter. The latter is an exceptional Brasso of good form and color. Flowers winter to spring.

3½" pot size—10.00 each; 3 or more 9.00 each

4" pot size—12.50 each



C. HOPE DILLON ALBA
Parent of No. 782

- 767 Lc. Wilmoss (C. Monmoss var. Mandarin x Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba) (See color plate, page 8)

An early spring-flowering hybrid of remarkable parents. C. Monmoss var. Mandarin (C. Monarch var. Colossus x C. Mossiae var. Alberts) was selected from several hundred plants for this mating. It has flowered during March for many years in succession. Flowers are well formed with exceedingly broad petals of dark lavender and heavy dark fluted lip. Lc. Helen Wilmer var. superba is described under Cross #763. A March flowering season is anticipated. This is the most difficult month in which to produce fine hybrid flowers. The seedlings are willing growers.

3½" pot size—10.00 each

- 768 Lc. HELEN WILMER var. Superba x Bc. Imperialis var. Crown

This very fine Brassaeliocattleya hybrid should flower around the Easter holidays. Bc. Imperialis var. Crown is a definite March-flowering hybrid with finest Brasso characteristics. The large bright ruby lip is ruffled with a white edge and the deep yellow eyes in throat set off the beauty of this gorgeous hybrid. Sepals and petals are broad and erect of lavender color. Mated with Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba shown in the color plate, it should satisfy every grower's desire.

2½" pot size— 5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

3" pot size— 7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

3½" pot size—10.00 each; 3 or more 9.00 each

- 776 Lc. ROBERTA OFF (C. Enid var. Mandarin x Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba)—Spring

This remarkable Enid—one of the finest and darkest—crossed with our fine Wilmer. A cross that is practically certain to produce form, color and floriferousness with strong growth. The season should be February, March and April. Especially recommended.

2¼" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

3" pot size—7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

- 777 C. HARDYANA ALBA x C. LORANORE (C. Lorna alba x C. Eleanore alba)—June

A fine dependable June flowering white with purple lip. Desirable and useful—Both parents have good constitution and are free-flowering.

1¾" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2½" pot size— 5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 781 Bc. IMPERIALIS x Lc. FLORIDA—Late fall and winter

A Brassaeliocattleya cross to flower from Thanksgiving until after Valentine's Day. The flower size should be large and of rich color with gold areas on the lip. Both parents have broad sepals and petals with heavy texture.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 782 C. HOPE DILLON ALBA (C. Harold alba x C. Princess Royal alba) x C. Priscilla alba var. Snowwhite—Spring

The Hope Dillon is free-flowering—clear white with rich, dark lip, yellow areas. This Priscilla we consider the best variety of that hybrid having exceptional form—white with dark lip. Season anticipated is February through June into July. (*See color plate, page 8.*)

1¾" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 783 C. LABIATA var. CHARLESWORTHII AM x Lc. CYNTHIA var. GRANDIS—Sept.-Nov.

A white colored lip cross at a period when this type is generally scarce. C. LABIATA var. CHARLESWORTHII AM has clear white sepals and petals with a red lip. Free-flowering. Excellent grower. Lc. CYNTHIA var. GRANDIS is a superb heavy-textured white colored lip of superior character. This cross should prove light-controllable at maturity.

2¼" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 787 C. BALLANTINEANA var. Alberts x Lc. FLORIDA (Lc. Red Oak x Lc. Sargon)—Fall

Lc. Florida is one of the finest Fall Hybrids ever flowered. Flowers are large with very dark sepals and petals with a velvet ruby lip. Texture of the flowers is superb. This combined with C. Ballantineana var. Alberts will make a superior fall hybrid. It should have the characteristic of making two growths a year which will flower separately and thereby spread the season from August through December. (*See picture of C. Ballantineana var. Alberts on page 11.*)

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 790 C. BALLANTINEANA var. Alberts x Lc. MIAMI var. Glory (L. Runah x Lc. Sargon)—Fall

Lc. Miami var. Glory is another glorious hybrid of the richest hue and equals the Lc. Florida. This cross should have the same excellent qualities of No. 787. These two crosses should replace the average fall hybrids that are so plentiful at this time of year with a superior quality that will always have demand. (*See picture of Lc. Miami var. Glory, page 11.*)

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 793 C. ENID (250) x Lc. MIAMI—Various

Another of our very fine Enids—fine color, shape and an unusually large frilled lip, like Brassocattleya. A very richly colored Miami was used. Large, fine shape and the very heavy texture that distinguishes all our Lc. Miami. Again this should produce prolific bloomers. Seedlings are fast growers.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each



LC. MIAMI VAR. GLORY
Parent No. 790



CATTLEYA BALLANTINEANA VAR. ALBERTS
Parent No. 790

- 797 C. CLOTHO (C. Enid x C. Trianae var. Uplands) x Lc. MIAMI var. SILVER BOWL, F. C. C., A.O.S.—Fall-Winter

This Clotho is very fine—large—robust growing—winter-flowering—rich in color—heavy texture. The Lc. Miami is one of the finest of a group that has yielded from 85 to 90 per cent exhibition-type flowers. Variety Silver Bowl is a consistent winter bloomer. We expect this hybrid to flower around the Christmas holidays. Some will scatter throughout the fall to winter.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 799 Lc. FLORIDA x Lc. FRANK J. LIND—Fall and Winter

Lc. Florida is very much like Lc. Miami with almost the same exceptional qualities. Lind is a very fine hybrid, its main attribute being a perfectly round shape and dark color. It is not free-flowering, but combined with this robust and free-flowering Lc. Florida, this latter dominant parent should produce an ideal Christmas-flowering result.

2¼" pot size—3.50 each; 3 or more 3.00 each

- 807 LAELIA TENEBROSA var. Charlesworthii A.M. x C. DOWIANA var. Aurea—Summer and Fall

This outstanding Laelia tenebrosa, in our collection since 1918, flowering every year, is probably the finest variety ever found, receiving an A. M. from the Royal Horticultural Society of England years ago. Long-lasting unusually heavy texture and in shape far superior to the type—dark bronze. This re-make of Lc. Luminosa should give a very fine bronze. This Tenebrosa always flowers late winter to spring.

1¾" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2¼" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 809 C. ENID var. G. West x Lc. Miami

Whenever a very fine Enid is used the results almost invariably are good provided the other parent is a tested breeder. We have several Enid stud plants, out of over a thousand Enids, that produce fine results. Influenced mainly by the dominant pollen parent and noteworthy for the abundance of fine flowers produced at various seasons—many winter.

1¾" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 810 C. CLOTHO var. Rosea x Lc. MIAMI var. Silver Bowl F. C. C. A.O.S.—Fall thru Winter

The same cross as No. 797. This cross gives such excellent promise that we repeated it with another Clotho. Clear, rosy color with very fine shape—very dark lip—yellow eyes—heavy texture. These will flower late fall through winter.

1¾" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

812 Blc. NANETTE, ALBA x C. MOSSIAE, WAGNERI

The Blc. Nanette used in this and the following hybrids is, in our opinion, the outstanding white Brasso-Cattleya, pure white and of vigorous constitution and freer flowering than most Bc's. Past results indicate that Blc. Nanette does not invariably produce pure white offsprings—some previous crosses have been tinted—some with colored lips and some all white. Quality and size has always been very good. Crossed with a fine white Mossiae, we anticipate superior results. All of these Nanette crosses should be very fine, the object being to prolong the flowering period into various seasons. Spring.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

814 Blc. NANETTE, ALBA x C. ELLA MAY SUTTON

Similar to above. Fall to winter.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

817 Blc. WOODNOTE x C. TRIANAE, A. C. BURAGE

Unusually fine shape, large flowers, varying tones of light to dark lavender—expected to flower in winter.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

3" pot size—7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

821 Blc. NANETTE, ALBA x C. BARBARA DANE var. PERFECTION

This Barbara Dane is the parent of the marvelous Joyce Hannington. Crossed with Blc. Nanette, the results may confidently be expected to be superior. Summer to fall season expected.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

3" pot size—7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

822 C. ARDMORE x Lc. ERICA var. MODEL FCC

Superior flowers of fine dark lavender color, free habit. Spring season anticipated.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

823 Blc. NANETTE, ALBA x C. WHITE EMPRESS, FCC

The same Nanette but crossed to flower winter to early spring.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

824 Lc. ERNEST B. DANE x C. TITRIANAE

The former is a cross of Lc. Cassandra F.C.C. with Lc. Erica var. Model F.C.C. Very fine form, rich color and heavy texture distinguish this parent. This Erica is well known for its fine shape and color. Titrianae is a glorified, free-flowering Trianae. This hybrid should be of exhibition quality. Winter season.

2½" pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

826 C. RAPHAELAUREA x Lc. JANE DANE

This cross should yield a very superior white with very rich colored labellum, gold and dark, ruby-purple. The season may be indefinite but fine flowers of this type are always desirable.

2½" pot size— 5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

3" pot size— 7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

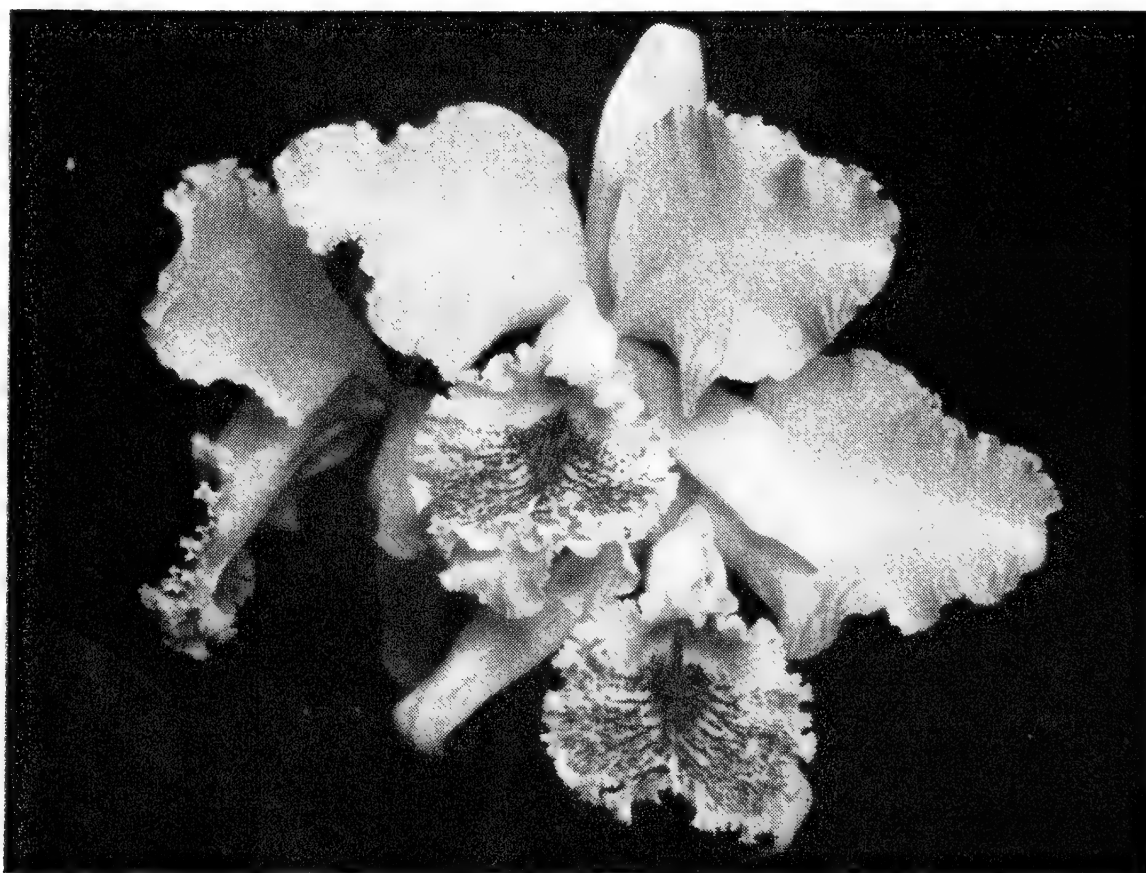
3½" pot size—10.00 each

827 C. MOSSIAE x (C. Trianae x Lc. Santa Claus)

We expect this cross to be like an improved Trimes—flowering in early spring.

3" pot size— 7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

3½" pot size—10.00 each; 3 or more 9.00 each



C. ENID ALBA VAR. MANDARIN A.M.-A.O.S.
No. 833 - 981

833 C. ENID ALBA (C. Mossiae Reineckiana Young's var. x C. Gigas "F. M. B.")

A white colored lip cross made from proven parents. This cross has been widely sought after by all orchid growers for winter flowering (Jan. thru April). The first flowering offspring have taken many prizes at Orchid Flower Shows.

3" pot size— 7.50 each; 3 or more 6.50 each

3½" pot size—10.00 each; 3 or more 9.00 each

5" pot size—15.00 each

- 911 C. CLOTHO (119 Strain) x Lc. FLORIDA—Fall thru Winter
Again similar to No. 797 and No. 810. The Lc. Florida is unusually dark. Heavy-textured and long lasting. A fine Clotho was used to fix the flowering to the Christmas season.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each
- 916 C. GIGAS var. Bedford (WCL) x Lc. HASSALLII ALBA var. Boynton—May, June
There are only two varieties of Gigas that are white with dark lips that are good breeders. Gigas F.M.B. and the very scarce Gigas Bedford. Some English authorities consider Bedford superior. Lc. Hassallii alba var. Boynton is a very fine snow-white with ruby lip—heavy texture—robust-growing—very free-flowering and very large. June flowering period.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
- 918 Lc. FLORIDA x Lc. MOMUS (A.M.)
A cross of two well-known parents that will give a superior fall hybrid of good growing characteristics. The flowers should be dark, large and heavy-textured.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
- 919 Lc. MEDON x Lc. CARDINAL (*See picture front cover*)
Lc. Medon is a fine bronze. Lc. Cardinal is a dark henna-colored orchid. Both are very unusual and very fine. We anticipate a rich bronze result.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pot size—3.50 each; 3 or more 3.00 each
- 920 C. RUBY x C. A. J. RUCK—Spring and Summer
C. Ruby has the darkest maroon sepals and petals and labellum one could imagine. It flowers with us twice a year in December and July. It has flowered biannually at these times for six years. The parentage is unknown as it was raised in a batch of seedlings from which the label was lost. We have crossed this with the very dark A. J. Ruck. (*See page 6 for a color picture of the latter*). The flowering season of this hybrid could be various but should be predominantly in the late spring and early summer.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each
- 921 C. SNOWSONG #8 C. LADY JOAN var. MODEL—Fall to Winter
C. Snowsong #8 is one of those gems of the albino crosses that gives extremely heavy-texture and free-flowering characteristics seldom seen in white. As high as 8 and 10 flowers to a spray averaging 4 to 5 inches across. Flowers have deep yellow eye with snow-white glistening sepals and petals. The C. Lady Joan var. Model is a fine shaped flower taken from this well-known Christmas-flowering white. The combination should give medium-sized white flowers of heavy texture with a freedom of bloom and a good season.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each



C. RUBY
Parent No. 920 - 932 - 951

932 C. PRINCESS (C. Trianae x C. Lueddemanniana) x C. RUBY

C. Princess is a large bold flower of heavy texture and flowers regularly during December. Color is uniform lavender and solid in sepals and petals while the labellum is deep rose and ruffled. This combined with C. Ruby, as described in No. 920, should give a fine dark flower at a desirable time of year. (*See picture of C. Ruby, above*).

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

933 Lc. FLORIDA x Lc. BOADICEA var. "The Queen"

This cross should yield the large, heavy-textured, dark-colored flowers that command first attention. (Exceptionally dark maroon-purple.) Fall.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 940 Lc. FLORIDA x Lc. MIAMI var. SILVER BOWL F. C. C.-A.O.S.

See 797 for description of Lc. Miami var. Silver Bowl. Lc. Florida extremely dark sepals and petals, bright maroon lip, fine form. September-December.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

- 950 L. PURPURATA var. ORCHID KNOLL x C. ENID ALBA var. MILDRED (Spring)

This cross is a combination of 3 famous breeders: L. P. var. Orchid Knoll; Mossiae Rein, Young's var.; Gigas F.M.B. Should make a cross superior to even the best Canhams and give a more scattered flowering season. These seedlings are robust growers and as all the parents are the most productive of all species they will be very free-flowering.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 951 C. RUBY x Lc. FLORIDA var. NUGGET

See picture and description of C. Ruby, No. 920. Lc. Florida var. Nugget had extremely large golden areas deep in the throat of the labellum. Predominantly fall.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pot size—5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each

- 967 Lc. BRITANNIA ALBA x C. ENID ALBA var. MILDRED

Both parents are of exceptional quality and are very free-flowering. The sepals and petals are a glistening white with dark purple lips. Each parent had fine shape with broad petals. The flowering season will be throughout the year.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

- 971 C. EDITHIAE var. ALBERTS x C. OENONE ALBA var. Easter Gem

Medium-sized white. Multiple annual growths. Free-flowering. January-July.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

- 973 C. EDITHIAE var. ALBERTS x C. CAMEO var. EASTER

This Edithiae (tetraploid) is one of the best white breeders. The progeny of this plant are invariably strong growers—break and flower freely. A fine Easter white is anticipated.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

977 C. WARNERI var. ARDENHOLM x Lc. MIAMI var.—June

C. Warneri is a proven parent for dark, rich color. Lc. Miami var. June has flowered several years in June. It is hoped that this will carry through to the offspring of this cross and make a dark, richly colored Cattleya for May and June. Season variable.

Community pot size—1.00 each; 12 for 10.50 (bare root)

978 C. ESTELLE ALBA (C. Cowaniae x C. Edithae var. Alberts)

This cross is similar to #973 but is expected to flower a little later.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

982 C. MONMOSS var. MANDARIN x Lc. WILBOROUGH var. HELEN—F. C. C.-A. O. S.

Exceptional shape. Dark lavender sepals and petals, maroon lip. February-March.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.50 each; 3 or more 2.25 each

985 C. GIGAS IMPERIALIS var. JUNE MORN, SELFED—June

This plant selected from an importation many years ago has proven most dependable for June. We have selfed it to increase the type. The lip is very large and ruffled. The sepals and petals are broad and flat. Will produce 5 and 6 flowers per bulb.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

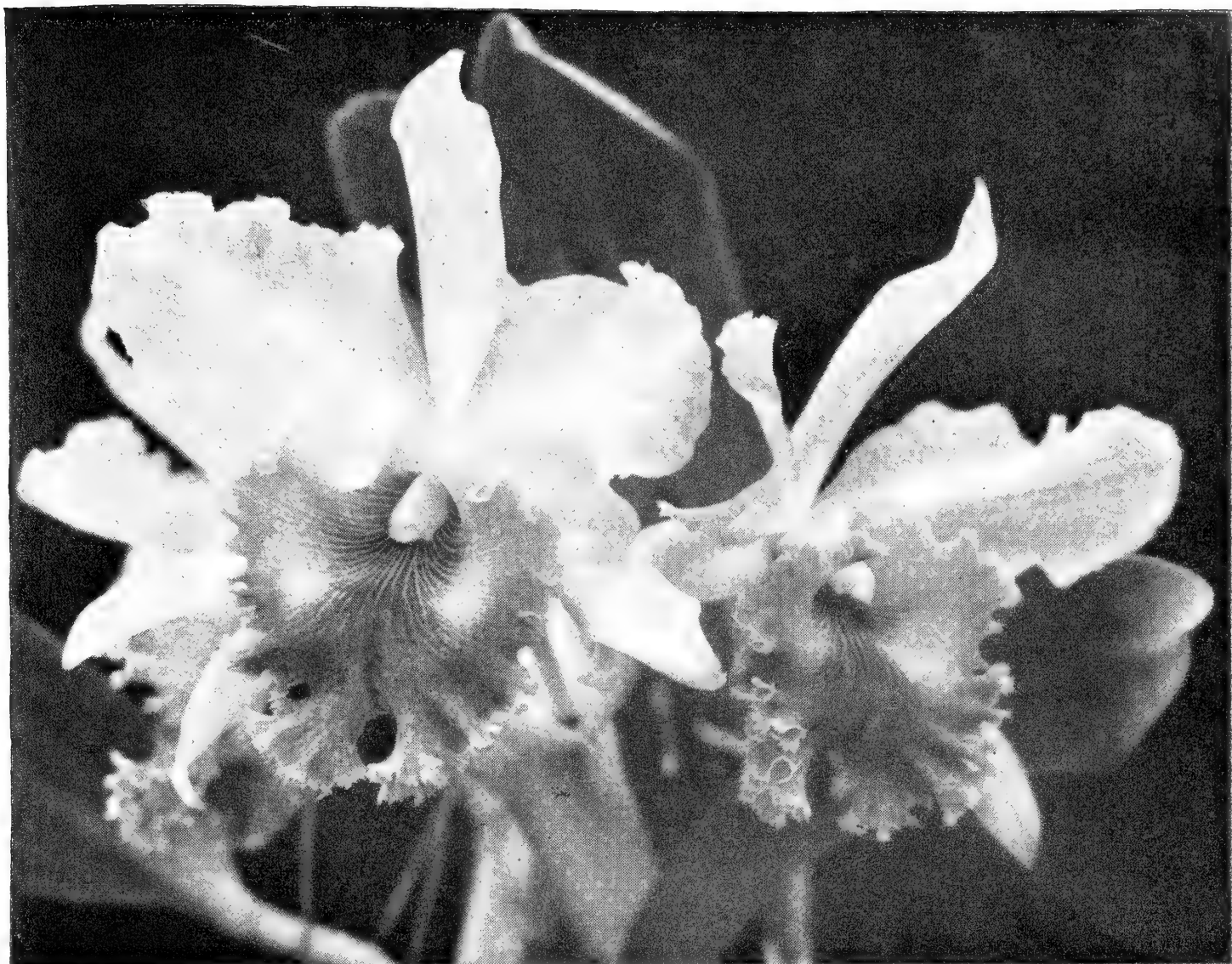
986 C. WARNERI var. ARDENHOLM x C. DUPREANA—May-June

This cross will produce many dark flowers at a very desirable period. C. WARNERI var. ARDENHOLM is a proven stud plant. This C. DUPREANA produces fine dark flowers with red velvet lips.

988 Lc. FLORIDA var. COMPACTA x Bc. CLARA ALBERTS var. ROTUNDA (See picture, page 19).

Two very fine varieties—rich dark colors—round shape—very robust-growing and free-flowering. We expect the result to be large flowers of round shape and exceptionally large, frilled lips of intense color. Fall.

Community pot size — 1.00 each; 12 for 10.50 (bare root)



BC. CLARA ALBERTS
Parent No. 988 - 1033

991 C. LABIATA var. CHARLESWORTHII x C. ENID ALBA var. MILDRED

This Labiata is a fine white variety with a purple area on the lip. Desirable also for its unusually free-flowering and robust-growing characteristics. Crossed with our fine Enid alba we are confident that we have attained a remarkably fine cross. This parentage should give a controllable hybrid. Normal flowering would be fall to winter.

Community pot size — 1.00 each; 12 for 10.50 (bare root)

999 Lc. FLORIDA var. SAN JOSE x C. MOSSIAE var. MANDARIN
(Fall and Winter)

Lc. Florida var. San Jose is a very rich-colored flower with ruby ruffled lip and golden yellow eyes in throat. Fine texture and form. The C. Mossiae var. Mandarin has been pronounced superb by all who have seen it in flower. Deep-colored lavender sepals and petals with very dark ruffled lip. The flower is very erect and the top sepal is perfectly straight (unusual in Mossiae). Texture and form are of exhibition quality.

Community pot size — .75 each; 12 for 8.00 (bare root)

1000 Lc. JACQUINETTA var. FORT x Lc. FLORIDA var. ALBERTS
(Fall and Winter—Various)

Lc. Jacquinetta var. Fort is a famous breeder of fine offspring. It seems to impart rich coloring and a freedom of flowering on each growth no matter when growth is made. Thus its offspring have given flowers around the seasons. Lc. Florida var. Alberts has excellent form-texture and dark ruby or maroon lips and sepals and petals of glowing maroon-purple. Both are tops as growers.

Community pot size — .75 each; 12 for 8.00 (bare root)

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

1001 Lc. SARASOTA (C. Atlanta x Lc. Valencia) x Lc. JACQUINETTA var. HELENA

Lc. Sarasota has thick texture and gives long-lasting qualities. The color is rich purple *with a bronzed overtone*. Crossed with our tested Jacquinetta it will give fine color tones. The season may be variable but will predominate fall to winter.

Community pot size — .75 each; 12 for 8.00 (bare root)

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

1025 C. LABIATA var. CHARLESWORTHII A.M. x Lc. CYNTHIA var. GRANDIS

See description under No. 783. Fall.

Community pot size — 1.00 each; 12 for 10.50 (bare root)

1026 Lc. LUSANDA var. BRONZE x Blc. LYRANDA var. CHROME

Lc. Lusanda used here had very bronze sepals and petals with ruby lip—medium-sized. Blc. Lyranda var. Chrome had yellow sepals and petals and ruby lip—large flowers of very heavy texture. Fall-winter.

Community pot size — 1.50 each; 12 for 16.80 (bare root)

1027 (Lc. Rex Harlequin x C. King George) x Lc. CARDINAL

First parent had yellow sepals and petals with ruby lip. See cover for picture of Lc. Cardinal. Season variable.

Community pot size — 1.50 each; 12 for 16.80 (bare root)

1030 Lc. AENEID (C. Fabianid alba x Lc. Britannia alba)

Lc. Aeneid a remake of an excellent white colored lip cross that has predominantly ruby lip and yellow eyes. Very free-growing and flowering. Can bloom at any season of the year.

Community pot size — 1.00 each; 12 for 10.50 (bare root)

1033 Lc. MIAMI var. JANET x Bc. CLARA ALBERTS

Lc. Miami var. Janet one of finest of Miamis, with solid color in sepals and petals almost matching ruby lip. Bc. Clara Alberts one of finest of fall Brassos. Large, bold flowers. This will certainly be an outstanding fall Brassolaeliocattleya hybrid. (See picture, page 19.)

Community pot size — 1.00 each; 12 for 10.50 (bare root)

Seedlings may be selected as three of one variety or three different varieties so long as three are the same pot size. Lots of 12 or more community size seedlings may also be assorted so long as they are in the same price range.

PRICES OF COMMUNITY SIZE SEEDLINGS

- 1 CS .75 each or 12.50 per 3" community pot of at least twenty seedlings
.75 each or 12 for 8.00 (bare root)
- 2 CS 1.00 each or 16.00 per 3" community pot of at least twenty seedlings
1.00 each or 12 for 10.50 (bare root)
- 3 CS 1.50 each or 25.00 per 3" community pot of at least twenty seedlings
1.50 each or 12 for 16.80 (bare root)

Wilson's
WATER SOLUBLE
10 — 10 — 10

ORCHID
FERTILIZER

Formula developed by DR. O. W. DAVIDSON, Research Specialist
Dept. of Horticulture, Rutgers University—
N. J. Agricultural Exp. Station

Another **Wilson's exclusive**—a specifically compounded 10-10-10 water soluble fertilizer with suitable amounts of all the trace elements necessary for good orchid growth, both in osmundine and gravel culture.

In tests at the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, and by many leading orchid growers, fertilized seedlings gained as much as one year in growth in three years of treatment over unfertilized orchids. Mature plants showed greater health and vigor, developing more new shoots and producing many more flowers per plant.
¾ lb. (trial size) \$1.00; CASE—12, ¾ lb. bags \$11.50; 25 lb. Drum \$20.00

ANTI-DAMP	SLUG-O	SUPER-CIDE
A staple among orchidists to (1) wash the agar when removing seedlings from flasks, (2) drench community pots before seedlings are planted, (3) to control leaf spotting diseases or bacterial wilt on adult plants	Safeguard for seedlings and orchid flowers — remember one petal damaged makes the entire flower worthless. Snails and slugs are attracted to SLUG-O from a considerable distance, they eat it and die on the spot.	Sure and efficient control for Orchid Scales, Thrips, Dendrobium Weevils, the Orchid Plant Bug, Red Spider and practically all other insects attacking Orchids. Dilute SUPER-CIDE with 100 parts of water only.
1 Pint \$1.50	1 lb. \$1.50	1 Pint \$1.75
Qt. \$2.40 Gal. \$7.85	4 lbs. \$3.95	Gal. \$9.75 5 Gals. \$48.00
	(24 lbs.) \$22	

F.O.B. Springfield, N. J.; or Jacksonville, Fla.

MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS

15 C. TITYUS (C. Enid x C. Octave Doin)

A good Winter flowering cross. Sepals and petals
 rose lavender with darker lips and yellow eyes.

4"	pots	7.50
5"	pots	12.50
6"	pots	18.00



C. MARCELIANA

22 C. MARCELIANA (Cattleya Ballantineana x C. Trianae)

This well-known variety has fine form with excellent closed throat with dark purple lip and lovely light lavender sepals and petals. This cross made by Mr. Alberts to lengthen the season of Ballantieana is a fine free-flowering Cattleya. Season, October through December. (*See picture above*).

5"	pots	15.00
5½"	pots	18.00
6"	pots	20.00

25 Cattleya Ballantineana var. Alberts

(C. Trianae var. Edgar Knight x C. Warscewiczii or Gigas). It has a deep purple throat and lip with sepals and petals rosy lavender. Free-flowering. Season, Sept., Oct., Nov. (*See picture, page 11*).

5"	pots	15.00
5½"	pots	18.00
6"	pots	20.00

- 76 Lc. NELLA (Lc. Dominiana x C. Labiata)
Large light lavender flowers with dark lip. Sepals and petals are broad. Flowers October-December.
- | | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 5" | pots | 12.50 |
| 6" | pots | 15.00 |
| 7" | pots | 18.00 |
- 100 Lc. CANHAMIANA ALBA (Alberts Strain) x (L. Purpurata var. Orchidknoll x C. Mossiae)
Conceded to be one of the finest strains of this famous white colored lip cross. Flowers May-June. Divisions. Limited number.
- | | | |
|----------|------|-------|
| 4-4 1/2" | pots | 25.00 |
|----------|------|-------|
- 113 Bc. Mme. CHARLES MARON (C. Warscewiczii var. Sanderiana x B. Digbyana var. Ohm Paul Krueger)
This cross made from the above selected parents has given a fine strain of Maronae. Sepals and petals lavender with very large Brasso lip that has a large chartreuse eye. Flowers throughout the year on each new growth.
- | | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 5" | pots | 15.00 |
| 6" | pots | 20.00 |
| 7" | pots | 25.00 |
- 114 C. TRIANAE var. Mooreana
This exceptionally fine variety of Trianae has a very fine dark, rich lip. The petals have a very dark area at end of mid-rib.
- | | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 5" | pots | 15.00 |
| 6" | pots | 20.00 |
- 212 Lc. BRITANNIA ALBA (Lc. Canhamiana Alba x C. Warscewiczii F.M.B.)
An outstanding white colored lip strain of Mr. Alberts. The sepals and petals are a satin white and the lip is very dark and often has a white ruffle. Flowers from fall thru winter to early spring.
- | | | |
|--------|------|-------|
| 4 1/2" | pots | 15.00 |
| 5" | pots | 20.00 |
| 6" | pots | 30.00 |
| 6 1/2" | pots | 35.00 |
- 706 C. LADY JOAN (C. Joan Manda x C. Lady Veitch)
A new white cross flowering from late fall through winter. Free-flowering. Very pure white with very small amount of light yellow in deep throat.
- | | | |
|--------|------|-------|
| 5 1/2" | pots | 30.00 |
| 6" | pots | 35.00 |
| 6 1/2" | pots | 40.00 |
- 720 Lc. TRIBEATRICE (Lc. Beatrice x C. Trianae)
Medium to dark lavender sepals and petals with a dark lip. Very free-flowering and a vigorous grower. Season is October-November and December.
- | | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 5" | pots | 12.50 |
| 6" | pots | 15.00 |
| 7" | pots | 18.00 |
| 8" | pots | 20.00 |
- 724 Bc. IMPERIAL (Bc. Imperialis x C. Hardyana)
Some very outstanding varieties have flowered in this cross. Late fall thru winter to early spring. Flowers large, deep sepals and petals with crimson Brasso lips and often with yellow eyes.
- | | | |
|--------|------|-------|
| 4 1/2" | pots | 15.00 |
| 5" | pots | 20.00 |
| 5 1/2" | pots | 25.00 |
| 6" | pots | 30.00 |
| 6 1/2" | pots | 35.00 |
- 727 C. CAMEO (C. Cybele Alba x C. Mossiae Wageneri)
A fine quality white of vigorous character. Late winter and spring. Good Easter White.
- | | | |
|--------|------|-------|
| 4" | pots | 20.00 |
| 5" | pots | 25.00 |
| 5 1/2" | pots | 30.00 |
| 6" | pots | 35.00 |
| 6 1/2" | pots | 40.00 |



LC. GERTRUDE PETERSON

726 Lc. GERTRUDE PETERSON (C. Warneri var. Ardenholm x Lc. Jacquinetta)

A new hybrid of exceptional merit. Free flowering with varied tones of lavender sepals and petals with very dark crimson lips. Flowers the year 'round on each new growth.

5"	pots	15.00
5½"	pots	20.00
6"	pots	25.00
6½"	pots	30.00

735 C. BRUNO ALBERTS (Souvenir of Louis Sander x C. Joan Manda)

Flowers are large, white with heavy texture and a golden yellow throat. Very free-flowering. Season, November to January. Vigorous grower.

4"	pots	25.00
5"	pots	35.00
6"	pots	50.00
6½"	pots	65.00

800 CATTLEYA OENONE ALBA (C. Mossiae Wageneri x C. Labiata Alba var. Rogersi)

This cross was made from two extremely fine plants. The C. Mossiae var. Wageneri was picked from several hundred seedlings raised from crossing two fine C. M. Wageneri types. The Labiata alba is probably the finest one in existence. It gives to this cross unusual keeping qualities. Flowers have been left on the plant for 6 weeks without spotting or deteriorating. The seedlings of this cross have been tested and they have the same keeping qualities as the parent. The flowers are medium size with two and three to a stem. As plants mature they will be larger and extremely prolific bloomers. Our only regret is that we have a limited quantity to offer. The season is predominantly spring and summer but with a few spreading around the year.

3½"	pots	12.50
4"	pots	15.00
5"	pot size	20.00

801	Lc. ROCHELLE (C. Mossiae var. Rochelle x Lc. Kismet)		
	Here is the ideal spring flowering cross that is quick to mature and is much improved over straight C. Mossiae. Lc. Kismet has the background of General Maude which has made so many fine hybrids in modern times. While some will take after the Mossiae parent they will have much darker lips and color in sepals and petals. Those that take after Lc. Kismet will be the superior.	4" -----	8.00
		4½" -----	10.00
		5" -----	12.50

MATURE ORCHID COLLECTIONS

These collections are of outstanding value and are especially recommended for the novice
 (Selected for flowering throughout the seasons of the year.)
 Flowering size plants—in bud whenever possible.

We normally ship all plants in clay pots unless otherwise requested.

Collection	1-C. Enid
No. 1	1-C. Harold
25.00	1-C. Priscilla alba (white sepals and petals, colored lip)
	1-C. Trianae
	or
	1-Phalaenopsis
	(4 plants in all)
	1-C. Priscilla alba (white sepals and petals, colored lip)
	1-C. Trianae
Collection	1-C. Enid
No. 2	1-C. Harold
50.00	1-C. Cyrod or Lc. Lonetta
	1-C. Lc. Nella
	1-P. Phalaenopsis 3" size (pink)
	1-C. Priscilla alba (white sepals and petals, colored lip)
	1-C. Enid
	1-C. Harold
	1-C. Cyrod or Lc. Lonetta
Collection	1-C. Lc. Nella
No. 3	1-C. Marceliana
75.00	1-C. Trianae
	1-P. Phalaenopsis 3" size (pink)
	1- Lc. Britannia alba (white sepals and petals with colored lip)
	1- Pure white sepals and petals with yellow in throat.
	Our choice.

These collections represent a great money-saving value. The minimum individual prices per plant would range from 7.50 to 25.00.
 Substitutions for plants in the above collections may be made in case you wish to avoid duplication of plants you may already have in your own collection. Substitutions will be of at least equal value. Our choice. Indicate duplicate(s) in your order.

PHALAEENOPSIS



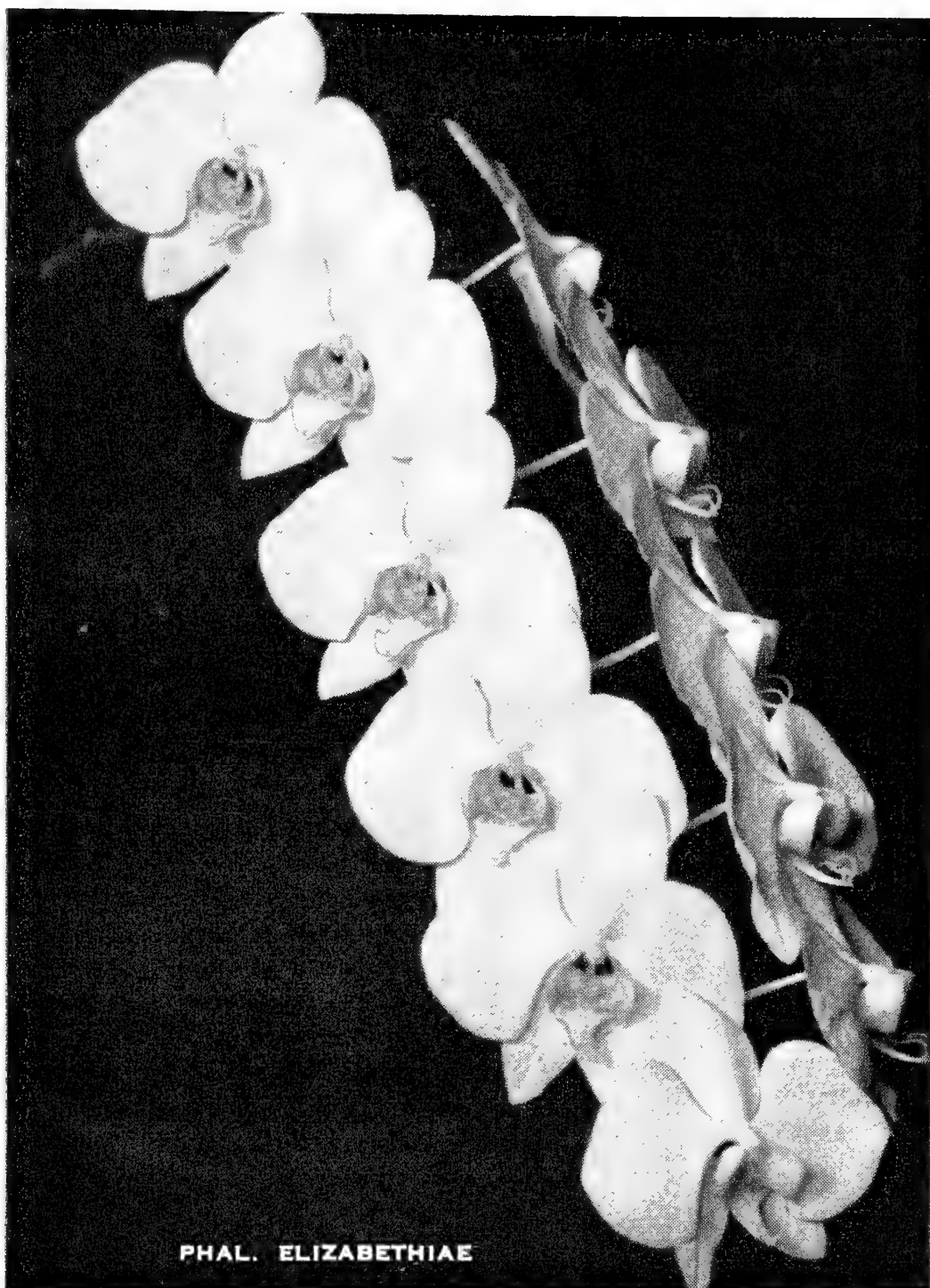
PHALAEENOPSIS DORIS VAR. REBECCA A. M. — A. O. S.

PHALAEENOPSIS DORIS VAR. REBECCA received an award of merit from the American Orchid Society, Inc., and a plaque for the most outstanding Phalaenopsis spray at the Seventh Annual International Orchid Show at Miami, Florida.

We are proud to offer six excellent pure white Phalaenopsis crosses. All plants used as parents have fine parentage and have won many prizes when exhibited at orchid shows. Every parent plant has exhibited remarkable form, texture, size and good growth habit. We are confident the following crosses will produce superior white flowers.

WHITE PHALAEENOPSIS SEEDLINGS

- 320 P. DORIS var. REBECCA A. M.—A.O.S. x P. La CANADA var. MARTHA
(See photograph above of P. DORIS VAR. REBECCA.) Both parents are outstanding.
- 322 P. DORIS #AA X.P. ELIZABETHIAE var. PALMFIELDS
(See photograph page 27)
- 318 P. DORIS #AB x La CANADA var. ORCHIDHALL
- 326 P. La CANADA var. ORCHIDHALL X. P. DORIS var. SUPERBA
- 323 P. KAREN X. P. DORIS
- 325 P. SUMMER CLOUD var. ORCHIDHALL X. P. RIMESTE-DIANA var. HELVETIA
Community size 1.00 each or 12 for 9.00 (Any 12 your selection)
1¾" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each



P. RIMESTEDIANA—White flowers, mature,
10.00 - 12.50 - 15.00 each

PINK PHALAENOPSIS SEEDLINGS AND MATURE PLANTS

- 227 P. PINK PAMELA—Large, nearly white flowers, good form.
- 228 P. PINK HAWAII—Large pink flowers, good form.
- 232 P. GLORIANA—Medium size, darkest pink flowers, good form.
- 237 P. GLORIOSA—Flowers have unusual, interesting, tessellated markings on lower half of sepal and petals. Excellent grower. Very free-flowering.

4" pot size.....	6.00 each, with flower spike	7.50 each
5" pot size.....	8.00 each, with flower spike	10.00 each
6" pot size.....	10.00 each, with flower spike	12.50 each

(# 232 is not available in 5" or 6" pots)

Phalaenopsis can be shipped in flower-spikes, in tight buds, only from October through January.

PHALAENOPSIS CONFIRMATION or Phalaenopsis Rothschildiana—Large flowers blush-white, heavy production of flowers.

Large plants 10.00 each — Very large plants 12.50

PHALAENOPSIS

There are few flowers of the Spray type in the Orchid Kingdom that create more admiration than the graceful Phalaenopsis (Moth Orchid). They are truly a herald of Spring and have excellent lasting qualities. Often lasting for several months beginning to open in early February and still flowering during May and June. When the flower spike is cut when nearly open and above the third or fourth node (stem joint on the flower spike) it will often throw another secondary spray. The flowers can be taken as they open to adorn my ladies' gown or hair and for weeks to come, have fresh flowers, as the remaining buds open.

Another virtue of the Moth Orchid is its willingness to grow quickly and mature earlier than its noble ally the cattleya. Generally in three to four years a seedling will flower with its first spray of 6 to 10 flowers. The record is something like 18 months from seed sowing to flowering. Along with its early maturity the Moth orchid requires less light and can be grown in shady locations where other orchids would not grow and flower. Also it may be hung above other plants to save bench space for cattleyas. The only true requisite for fine culture is not to let the temperature drop below 62 to 65 in Winter at night. The higher figure is the better for growth and flowers.

This is one orchid that will take fertilizing with almost any formula devised by man that will not cause burning or dehydration by being too strong. Weak solutions of liquid dairy manure—blood—sheep manure or what have you, during the growing season after repotting and root action has started, will greatly assist this robust fleshy leaved orchid. This may be applied once every two weeks or once a month until the flower spike shows. Every good Phalaenopsis grower has his own pet treatments so you will have to experiment to see which method meets your success. When using straight organic fertilizer as above mentioned it is helpful to balance the nitrogen by using some superphosphate and potash (wood ashes) in the brew. Just remember, *weak applications often* are better than an over-dose once a year. Some growers prefer to use the balanced inorganic formulas that are offered as plant foods under various trade names. The nutrient formulae for sowing orchid seed is fine but need not be made with chemically pure salts. We recommend Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer.

The orchid pests of the Moth orchid are not difficult to control. Generally sponging the plants two or three times a year will keep them clean of scale. Use any mild insecticide (Wilson's O. K.) or just nicotine sulphate with ivory soap flakes (40 per cent Nicotine sulphate 1 oz. to 3 gal. of water). Soap enough to make water wet the foliage smoothly. Pour excess out of crowns. Ants often are a pest by carrying mealy bugs up onto the flower stems and crown of the plant. Control the ants and the mealy bugs won't have a chance after you sponge them off. You may place cotton around the flower stem to prevent them climbing to the flowers. *Chlordane* is the wonder ant killer used as a dust or spray on ground and benches.

Phalaenopsis may be repotted every year after flowering or every two years. Here again every grower develops his own preferences. They may be grown in almost any type of container and they will do well. Some people like wooden baskets, others clay pots or bamboo or cypress rafts—cocoanut husks—tree fern blocks. They do not need to be potted quite as firmly as cattleyas and often like a bit of sphagnum moss to hold moisture. Place charcoal and broken clay pot pieces throughout the osmunda to insure good drainage and aeration. The lighter brown osmunda mixed with some dark works out well.

There is just one thing about the Moth orchid—if you like orchids at all you will like this genera. If you can and like to grow orchids you can grow these with a minimum of effort.

PHALAENOPSIS CULTURE

I. In home or greenhouse:

- a. Grow moist. Spray every morning and water every 4 to 5 days the year round. Remember that spraying means sprinkling lightly; watering means a thorough soaking. Apply water before noon. Do not let water stand in the crown of the plant overnight. Standing water causes rot. To minimize risk of rot, hang container at an angle so that water may more easily run out of crown.
- b. Place in moderate light.
- c. Maintain a minimum temperature at night of 62-65. Raise temperature in daytime at least 10 degrees—more will do no harm.
- d. Continue same watering schedule when plant is in bloom but avoid wetting flowers.

II. Additional information for the home:

- a. To keep moisture around the plants use a tray that will hold at least an inch of water (large cake tin). Set the plant upon a half-brick or inverted flower pot. Then place pebble rock or pea gravel, charcoal or coke around the bricks or pots. This will keep the water clean and sweet.
- b. Place in east or south window.



VANDAS

VANDA TERETE

VANDA MISS JOAQUIM

Similar in color to V. teres but flowers are not as large. It is very desirable because it flowers throughout the year and is a flatter flower than V. teres for corsage use. Bears 6 to 10 flowers per spike which open in succession. The orchid flower made famous by Hawaii. Both Teretes are long-lasting. (See photograph, pages 29 and 32).

Unpotted, rooted cuttings.....	12"-15"	1.50
Potted, mounted on cork or tree fern totems.....	12"-15"	2.50
Potted, mounted on cork or tree fern totems.....	15"-20"	3.50

VANDA TERES

This terete Vanda has large flowers 3-4 inches. Sepals and petals pale rose purple often suffused with white. Sepals are vertical and petals horizontal (resemblance to airplane). Lip is large bright rosy-magenta. Heavily veined throat, orange striped and spotted with crimson. Flowers April-June. Hang near glass and keep wet during summer growing season.

Potted, mounted on cork or tree fern totems.....	12"-15"	2.50
Potted, mounted on cork or tree fern totems.....	15"-20"	3.50

297 VANDA RUBY (V. TRICOLOR x V. HOOKERIANA) X. VANDA JOAQUIM var. JUDITH

The Vanda Joaquim var. Judith was selected from the first generation of Vanda Joaquim seedlings. It has unusual dark coloring in sepals, petals and lip, and large size. The Vanda Ruby also has fine rich color.

Community size 75c each 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pot size 1.75 each

The Terete Vandas require full sunlight to flower well. They are grown as hedges in Florida, Gulf states and the tropics. When plants are grown in a northern climate place them outdoors in summer and mist with water daily. The semi-terete hybrids do best with some shade in the semi-tropics and tropics. The hybrids flower several times a year whereas the species have a definite season of bloom.

The very extensive range of color surpasses every other genus of orchids. Their delicious fragrance is most welcome. The real virtue of the Vanda is the lasting quality of the flowers, some species keeping fresh for three months. The botanical character which establishes the genus is the lip being attached to the column and obtusely spurred.

A well-grown and flowered Vanda will bring long-lasting pleasure to any orchid grower. They are being offered at very nominal prices.

VANDA SANDERIANA

MATURE VANDA HYBRIDS

Flowering Size (12" to 15" tall)

- 1 V. HERZIANA (V. Coerulea x V. Suavis) SL—a fine blue flowering Vanda hybrid basket..... 22.50 each

- 2 V. FLAMMEROLE (V. Coerulea x V. Luzonica) SL—
Blue and shades of purple lavender..... 25.00 each
- 3 V. ROTHSCILDIANA (V. Coerulea x V. Sanderi-
ana) SL—one of the best dark blues..... 40.00 each
- 4 V. GILBERT TRIBOULET (V. Coerulea x V. Tricol-
or) SL—a fine blue..... 25.00 each
- 5 V. BOSHI (V. Luzonica x V. Tricolor) SL—creamy
white base with rose pink spots—very striking..... 25.00 each
- 6 V. DOROTHY WARNE (V. Suavis x V. Hookeriana)
SL—a very good semi-terete—the flowers are creamy
white with rose-carmen spots—good texture..... 7.50 to 12.50
- 7 V. ANN KIRSCH (V. Hookeriana x V. Kimballiana)
SL—semi-terete with flowers a light pink in the sepals
and petals with a brilliant dark lip, free flowering..... 7.50 each

Plants are in baskets or pots at Boynton Beach, Florida.

SL—means strap-leaved—may be grown with cattleyas.

ST—means semi-terete (pencil-like leaves). Must have plenty of sunlight
and are best for Southern states and Tropics.

The Strapleaf Vandas like adequate light but some protection from the noonday sun (half shade). They are grown in baskets or clay flower pans. The container should be broad enough to catch some of the aerial roots. They like to cling to pieces of charcoal, bone or os-munda fibre and should be mulched or fed when growing. A coarse potting media is desirable. May be grown on bench or hanging.



VANDA SANDERIANA
Parent No. 3



Above Plants Being Grown in Full Sun at Boynton Beach, Fla.



SELENIPEDIUMS

This group of orchids from South America, closely akin to the Cypripediums, has always attracted attention because of the unusual form of the petals of the flowers. The petals of the *S. GRANDE* var. *ATRATUM* AND *CAUDATUM* extend downward like streamers for 18 or more inches. The pouch is the same as in Cypripediums. The flowers are borne on rather long stems 18" to 30" with several flowers opening in succession which gives a long period of bloom. The color combinations are extremely varied; greenish-white, bronzy green, rose tints, brown-purple. Veins are usually different color than background. Flowering season, spring and summer. Their culture requires deep shade. Potted with osmunda (brown) and charcoal. Keep moist at all times. Will tolerate much warmer temperatures than Cypripediums.

This famous collection contains thirty-six species, hybrids and varieties. The identifications have been lost. However, the thrill of seeing these strange beautiful flowers is breath-taking.

5" pot size 6.00 6" pot size 7.50 and 10.00 6½" pot size 12.50



**DENDROBIUM MOSCHATUM
VAR. CUPREUM**



**DENDROBIUM MOSCHATUM
VAR. CUPREUM**



NO. 449 DENDROBIUM RAINBOW

DENDROBIUMS

(Tree of Life)

(Cane Orchids)

A truly great genus spread over the Old World of India, Burma, Malaya, Java, Philippines and Australia. They produce rod-like, cylindrical pseudo-bulbs varying in height from a few inches to several feet. Hence the name, cane orchids. The leaves attached along the stems are either deciduous or persist for two years or longer. This type produces flowers singly or in groups of two to six from the joints

on the side opposite the leaf (*D. nobile*). The evergreen species produce flowers in racemes of from six to twelve flowers from the terminal growth (*D. Phalaenopsis*).

The climate of the *Dendrobium* regions is warm and humid during the summer and cooler and drier in the winter. This makes them quite adaptable to greenhouse growing in northern temperate zones and out-of-doors in Florida, the Gulf states and southern California. They should be watered frequently during the summer and can be fertilized every two weeks with Wilson's orchid fertilizer and then rested during the late fall and early winter months by withholding water but syringing sufficiently to keep canes from shriveling. After resting an increase in water will bring them into flower. Hang them near glass while resting. *Dendrobiums* may be grown hanging the year around to save bench space. *Dendrobiums* should be potted in small pots or baskets with osmunda and charcoal and some sphagnum, if available. Do not bury the canes in osmunda. Generally, when growth begins it is rapid; therefore, keep moist while new canes are growing and fertilize every two weeks with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer.

Dendrobiums have a wide range of color: pure white, lavender, crimson, rich yellow and orange. The flowering season can be extended throughout the year by having different varieties.

449 D. RAINBOW (*D. THWAITESIAE* VEITCH'S var. x *D. SIR. F. MOORE* x *D. MODEL*)—Spring

This hybrid made with famous parents has *D. nobile*-like flowers, only larger in size and has a greater range of color: lavender with yellow and bronze overtones. Exceptionally robust grower and canes on largest plants 30" tall. Finest parents obtainable. Flowers up to 4" across. (See page 33).

2" pots 2.00 2½" pots 2.50 3" pots 3.50 4" pots 5.00
4"-4½"-5" specimens 7.50, 10.00, 12.50

D. PHALAENOPSIS ALBA BEDFORD'S var. F.C.C. X. (SELFED)
—Sept.-Nov.

A fine pure white strain, long-lasting, which has long been sought by collectors. This cross previously tested gave pure white flowers.

2½" pots—flowering size—7.50 to 10.00 each (canes 6"-8" high)

D. MOSCHATUM var. CUPREUM (*CALCEOLARIA*)—April thru July. (See photograph, page 33).

Flowers are bright apricot-yellow with the lip darker orange and two maroon spots near the base. The color is rare in orchids. The racemes have as many as 7 to 15 flowers. Flowers last a week to 10 days. Canes 4 to 5 feet tall.

4" pots 5.00 5" pots 7.50 6" pots 10.00, 12.50, 15.00

D. FIMBRIATUM—March-June

A very charming bright orange-yellow flower. The lip has very finely-cut fimbriations which are unique. Canes 3 to 4 feet long. Flowers last 2-3 weeks.

D. FIMBRIATUM var. OCULATUM

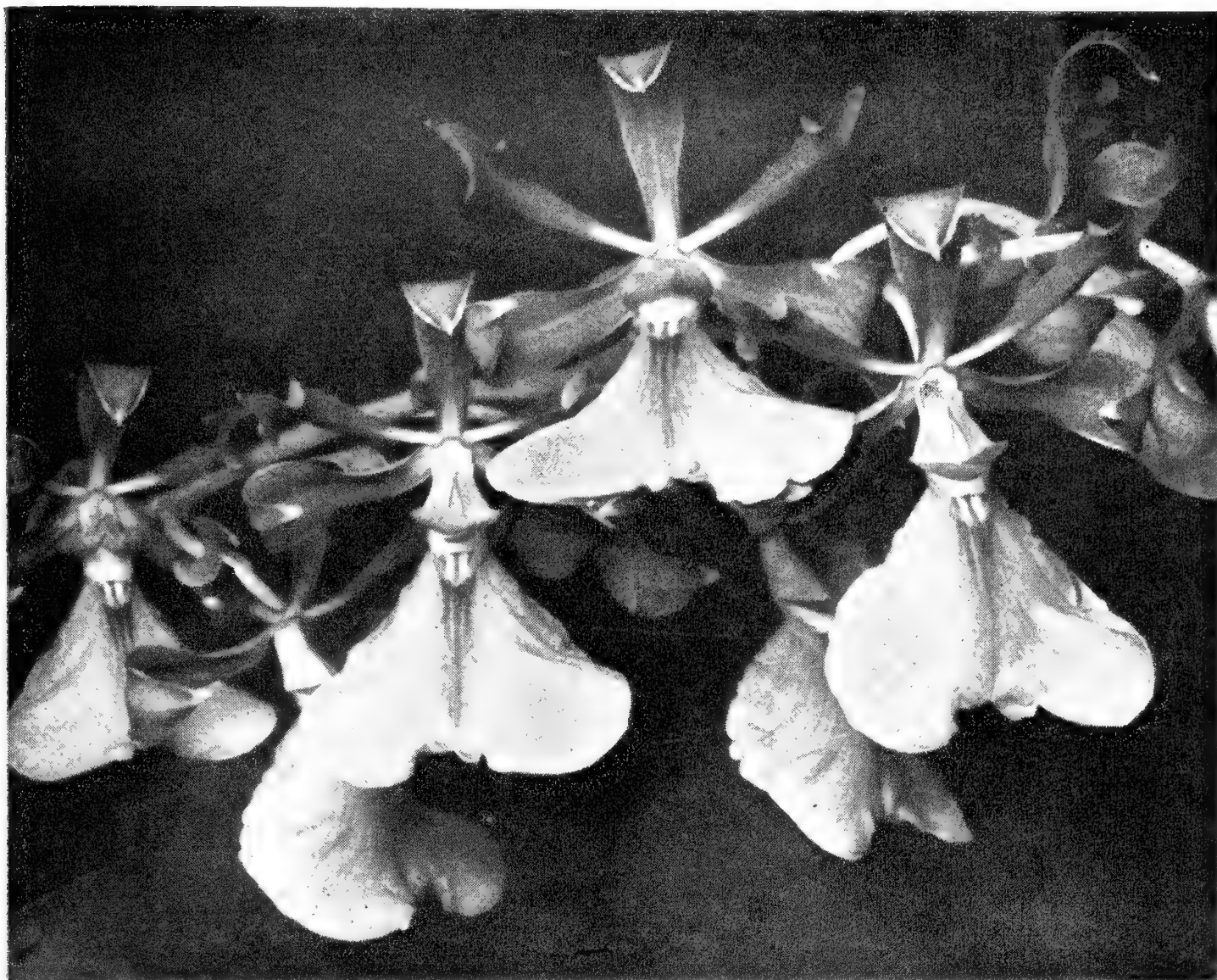
It has a large maroon-red spot on the lip. This variety has not been selected from the others. Therefore customer may receive either *D. fimbriatum* or *D. fimbriatum* var. *Oculatum*.

3" pots 5.00 4" pots 7.50 to 10.00

D. NOBILE

This is a beautiful spring-flowering orchid from Burma. It has been a favorite in orchid collections since the early 1800's. The flowers are lavender with deep purple eyes. Flowers are about 2"-3" across. *Nobile* can be flowered January through April. Plants should be kept cool and dry during late fall and early winter, then commence watering in January to start buds. By delaying watering, a succession of flowers can be had with different plants for 3 months.

2" pots 1.50 2½" pots 2.00-2.50 3" pots 3.00-4.50 4" pots 7.50



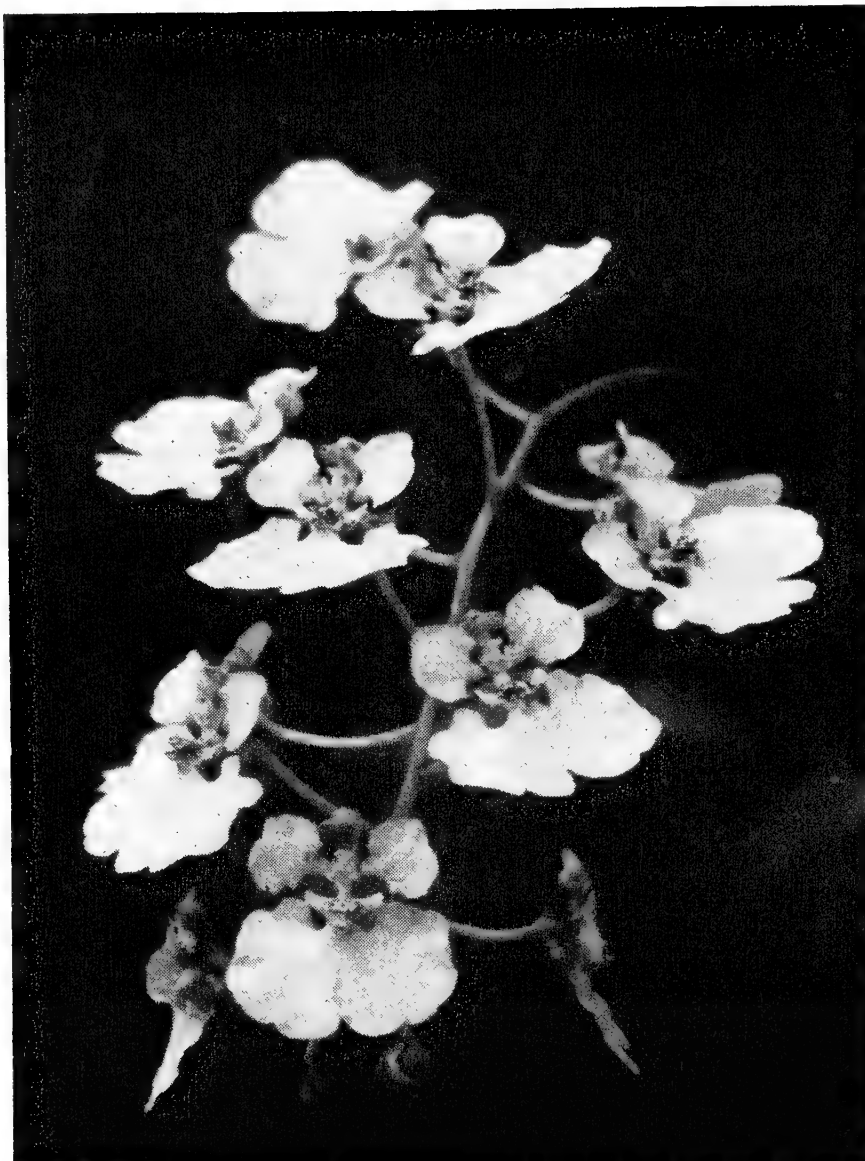
EPIDENDRUM ATROPURPUREUM

This striking Epidendrum species has remarkable colored flowers that are fragrant and long-lasting. There are two species which differ only slightly in the coloring of the trilobed labellum. Both varieties of this species have chocolate brown or mouse gray sepals and petals edged with delicate green. The trilobed labellum of the variety "roseum" is a rose color and the middle lobe is lined with a lighter rose. The trilobed labellum of the variety "Randii" varies in color from light rose to white, the middle lobe being lined with a rose-purple. The flowering season extends from March into May and the flowers will keep at least 6 weeks normally. As these are collected plants it is impossible to tell which variety we can supply but we know you will be pleased with either type.

The plants should be planted in brown wooly osmunda fibre with plenty of broken crock for drainage. Do not overpot when repotting as this species likes to be crowded so the roots will extend over the edge. This will help to avoid getting the osmunda soggy with heavy watering and avoid rotting off new growths. This species likes plenty of water and a light airy place with as much light as possible. Hang it near the glass in winter and outdoors under slates or a partially shaded position outdoors if possible in the summer. It is recommended to water twice daily throughout the growing season of May to December, and once daily throughout the months of January to April.

Select size 6.00 each

Fancy size 7.50 each



ONCIDIUM AMPLIATUM VAR. MAJUS

ONCIDIUMS

ONCIDIUM

AMPLIATUM

VAR. MAJUS

Is one of the finest yellow gems of the Oncidium in cultivation. The large bright yellow flowers are produced in abundance, on a long branching spike often three to five feet long, in March, April, May and sometimes will last to June. This is the best variety of the genus, being the most robust and beautiful. Always a sensation at the spring flower shows. Some growers have produced exceptional specimens with organic fertilizers during the growing season.

4" pots 5.00

5" pots 7.50

6" pots 12.50

CALANTHE SPRAY ORCHID

This terrestrial orchid from India is easily grown in a rich loam soil. Repot March-April with good drainage in the bottom of the pot. Generally, bulbs should be potted in a 5" or 6" pot. The bulbs should be planted about one inch below the larger end of the bulb so that the new growths will sprout easily and develop. Water after potting but do not keep too wet until roots begin to form from new growths. They like weekly or bimonthly feedings of weak fertilizer solutions of any good organic fertilizer (blood—sheep manure) or inorganic fertilizer (Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer, etc.). The growth should produce large leaves and finish the bulbs in July. Then begin a slight withholding of water as the bulbs want a rest for maturing before flowering. The leaves will drop off and the spike start to emerge from the base of the bulb in October. The long, arching sprays will be open around Thanksgiving and last until after New Year.

CALANTHE HARRISSI

Finest pure white flowers 5" pot size 5.00-6.00 each

CALANTHE FLORENCE

Deep rose-pink flowers 5" pot size 5.00-6.00 each

UNNAMED VARIETIES

5" pot size 4.00-5.00 each



TRICOPILIA SAUVIS

This lovely species, first described by John Lindley in 1850, flowers in late spring. It has always been a favorite in orchid collections because of its hawthorne fragrance and creamy white clusters of three flowers. The lip is large and furled with a ruffled margin. There are small candy-purple spots on the lip and sides of the throat with yellow in the deep throat. The flower spike rises from the base of the flattened pseudo-bulbs and flowers over the edge of the pot.

It grows well in a cattleya environment but should be potted like Phalaenopsis with some sphagnum moss as a top dressing (not as firm as cattleyas). It should be well watered during the growing months from May thru November.

A very enlightening article on the oddities of this orchid is found on page 371 of the July, 1947 issue of the American Orchid Society Bulletin by the late Professor Oakes-Ames.

Flowering size plants — 5.00 and 6.50 each

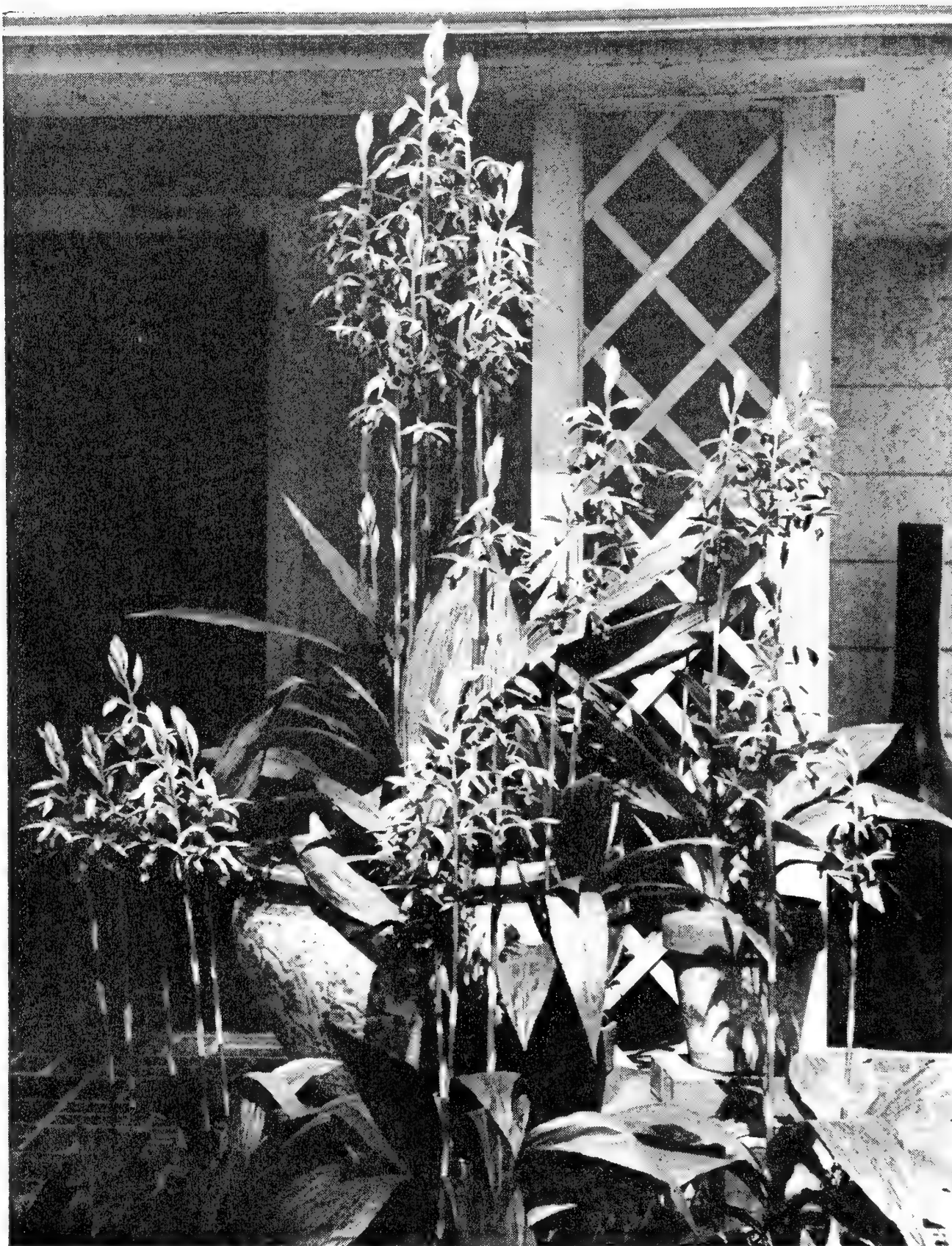
ONCIDIUM SPLENDIDUM

This fine species raised from seed. It flowers in mid-winter from Christmas thru February. Very handsome bright yellow flowers on a long erect spray reaching sometimes 4 to 5 feet tall.

3" pot size 3.50-4.00 each

SPECIAL OFFER

One flowering size lavender cattleya plant with buds—large corsage type—7.95 postpaid U.S.A. Add 25c west of the Mississippi. Not available three weeks before Christmas, Easter or Mother's Day.



PHAIUS GRANDIFOLIUS
THE NUN ORCHID

This charming evergreen terrestrial orchid was introduced from Tropical Asia in the days of the clipper ships in the 1800's. It is easily grown with or without a greenhouse. It flowers in mid-winter (Jan. thru March). The flower spikes are erect coming from the base of the ovate pseudo-bulbs and may attain a height of 4 feet on well-grown plants. The flower clusters have individual flowers from 2½ to 3" across. The sepals and petals are white on the outer side and bronze on the inside. Hence, the name of Nun Orchid. The lip is veined with a crimson-purple and the throat is whitish with yellow. They make attractive corsages or are very decorative for the home.

They can be grown as easily as grandmother's boston ferns in an eastern or southern window during the winter months. During summer place them out-of-doors in the shade. Plant them in a good composted soil with bone meal or superphosphate added (tablespoon to a 6" pot of soil). After a new growth has started about 6" high you may mulch with cow manure or feed with liquid nutrient solutions once a week until fall. Keep them damp as they will take copious supplies of water especially during the summer growing months. Best time to repot is after flowering. Place either one or two bulbs in a 6" pot. You can propagate the small bulblets from the base of the older bulbs by breaking them off and placing in 3 or 4" pots. You can also air layer the flowerspike by cutting it off after flowering and covering with damp sphagnum moss in a flat and plantlets will form at some of the nodes (joints of the flower stem).

If you have never grown orchids, this is a fine species to start with. It grows in soil just like any common garden plant and will respond with ordinary care.

5" pot size 7.50 each

ORCHID PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY BULLETIN—Published monthly by American Orchid Society, Inc. Annual dues for members, \$7.00 a year, which includes subscription to the Bulletin. We shall be glad to recommend you for membership. Single copies: 50c. Gordon W. Dillon, Editor, Botanical Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.

THE ORCHID DIGEST—Published bimonthly by the Board of Directors of The Orchid Society of California at Berkeley. Membership, including subscription, \$4.00 per year. Single copies 75c. James M. McWilliams, 697 Arlington Ave., Berkeley 7, California.

THE ORCHID JOURNAL—Published monthly by The Orchid Journal. Subscription \$5.00 per year. Alex D. Hawkes, Editor, 2634 College Avenue, Berkeley, California.

THE ORCHID REVIEW—Published monthly. Two shillings sixpence per copy or 30/ per annum post-free. Advertising and Publishing Department, The Orchid Review, 33 John Street, Theobalds Road, London, W. C. I.

BULLETIN OF THE PACIFIC ORCHID SOCIETY—Issued at irregular intervals. 4 numbers to a volume. Price per volume \$2.00. Single copies 50c. The Pacific Orchid Society, P. O. Box 1091, Honolulu, T. H.

NA PUA OKIKA O HAWAII NEI—Published quarterly (in English) by the Honolulu Orchid Society. \$2.00 per year. Single copies 50c. The Honolulu Orchid Society, Inc., 1710 Fort Street, Honolulu 13, T. H.

THE PHILIPPINE ORCHID REVIEW—Published triyearly by The Philippine Orchid Society. Membership, including subscription, \$3.00 per year. Philippine Orchid Society, Managing Editor, c/o National Museum, Herran and Taft Avenue, Manila, P. I.

- AUSTRALIAN ORCHID REVIEW—Price \$1.60 per annum to Shepherd & Newmand Ltd., Yurong St., Sidney, Australia.
- ORQUIDEA—Published in Portuguese. Write: Sr. Luys De Mendonca, Caixa Postal 3792, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE ORQUIDEAS—Published in Portuguese. Write: Sociedade Bandeirante de Orquideas, Caixa 3469, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- AMERICAN ORCHID CULTURE—By E. A. White. New York: De La Mare Publishing Co. \$6.00.
- ABC OF ORCHID GROWING—By John V. Watkins. 134 pp. Chicago: Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. \$3.00.
- CORSAGE CRAFT—By Glad Reusch & Mary Noble. 148 pp. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. \$3.50.
- FLORIDA ORCHIDS—By Mary Noble. 85 pp. Distributed free of charge. Write: State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.
- HOME ORCHID GROWING—By Rebecca Northen. 286 pp. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. \$6.50.
- ORCHIDS ARE EASY TO GROW—By Logan & Cosper. 312 pp. Chicago: Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. \$6.00.
- ORCHIDS — THEIR DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION — By Charles H. Curtis. 274 pp. London: Putnam & Co., Ltd., 42 Great Russell St., W.C.I. Four guineas (approx. \$12.50).
- YOUR FIRST ORCHIDS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—72 pp. Published by Oregon Orchid Society, Inc., 8307 S. W. 41st Avenue, Portland 19, Oregon. \$1.15.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR HOUSE PLANTS

- ENJOY YOUR HOUSE PLANTS by D. H. Jenkins and H. V. P. Wilson—\$3.00.
- THE AFRICAN VIOLET by H. V. P. Wilson—\$2.75.
- GREENHOUSE GARDENING FOR EVERYONE by Ernest Chabot—\$4.00.
- HOW TO GROW RARE GREENHOUSE PLANTS by Ernest Chabot (Box 114, Irvington, N. Y.) \$4.00.
- THE CULTIVATED AROIDS by M. R. Birdsey, The Gillick Press, Berkeley—\$4.50.

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP BLANK

I hereby apply for membership in the American Orchid Society and herewith enclose \$7.00 for annual dues for the current year.

Name _____ Address _____

Make cheques payable to AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY, Inc., and mail to
Mr. Gordon W. Dillon, Secretary

Botanical Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.

ORCHIDS FOR THE HOME

We are often asked if it is feasible to grow orchids in the home. This question may occur to any plant lover cultivating a few geraniums, African violets, etc. on a window ledge in the home. We try to explain this so that you may form your own answer.

To begin with, orchid plants are not frail, delicate or sensitive. They are, in fact, very tough, rugged plants that have won out in the struggle for survival of the fittest in the jungle.

You need not and should not attend them with the care and apprehension you would bestow upon an ailing infant, or stay up with them at night. Sometimes it gets excessively hot in our location, much hotter than in their native home. Again, during several misadventures, the temperature in our orchid houses registered 40 degrees. Neither extreme seemed to make any difference to the plants. Too long a continuation of such conditions would be harmful and is at no time recommended, but the point is, the plants are definitely not sensitive.

Certain conditions for culture are essential and must be observed.

Location: preferably an eastern exposure. Southern is good but requires more shading. In summer (June through August), most plants can have full sunlight until 9:30 a.m. If the exposure is southern, use light shading, such as gauze or cheesecloth, between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on sunny summer days. In winter, full light generally will not burn the foliage.

Humidity: see *Phalaenopsis Culture* II a, p. 28. In winter, spray on sunny mornings, or when compost is dry. In summer, spray on sunny mornings and again in mid-afternoon if very warm (over 80). Allow plants to dry out between waterings, summer or winter. Remember that spraying means sprinkling lightly; watering means soaking thoroughly. Let your schedule for watering be determined by the dryness of the compost. This schedule may vary from every 4 to every 12 days. The more frequent schedule is necessary during long dry spells in summer, or if there is excessive artificial heating in winter. The less frequent schedule is followed when natural humidity slows up the drying of the compost. This happens during rainy or cloudy spells. When buds start to open, cut down water. Spray only compost every 3 or 4 days; avoid wetting flowers.

When plant has finished flowering, repot in next size pot if the plant has no more room for new growths. Allow plant to rest about 10 days before resuming regular spraying and watering schedule.

Provide circulation of air without sudden drafts. Maintain a temperature of 60 at night and 70 during the day. Higher daytime temperatures will do no harm.

A Wardian case (a glass box fitted with an automatic heating unit and a tray of water) is recommended for maintaining greater uniformity of temperature and humidity. See article in *American Orchid Society Bulletin*, February, 1950.

Feeding of orchids is still in an experimental stage. However, it has been found helpful to feed seedlings and mature plants with a chemical fertilizer, such as Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer, once every 3 to 4 weeks in spring and summer.

New orchid growers can profit from the experience of others by joining the American Orchid Society. This includes a subscription to the Bulletin and a copy of the Yearbook containing names and addresses of all members. (See page 40.)

More detailed information may be found in any one of a number of fine publications now available and every orchid grower should subscribe to as many as possible. They cover all phases of orchid growing around the world. It is advisable to obtain as many back issues of orchid publications as possible as they are a storehouse of knowledge that will save you many costly mistakes. We list a few of the publications on pages 39-40.

About the cost of the plants: They may now be purchased at very reasonable prices. We recommend and list standard varieties for the beginner for trial. (See "*Collections*" on p. 25.) A single flowering size Cattleya plant may be had for \$7.95 pp. east of the Mississippi (add 25c west of the Mississippi). A single flowering-size Phalaenopsis for \$7.95 pp. east of the Mississippi (add 25c west of the Mississippi). Phalaenopsis can be shipped with flower spike only from October through January.

The above information is intended for general culture of orchids in the home and especially for the Cattleya and allied genera, such as Lc. (Laeliocattleya), Bc. (Brassocattleya) and Blc. (Brassolaeliocattleya). Any special cultural information is given under the individual orchid.

DECORATIVE AIR PLANTS

(Bromeliads)

The BROMELIACEAE are one of the most diversified families of plants indigenous to the Americas. The luscious pineapple belongs to this group. Many genera are terrestrial, growing in soil as does the pineapple, while others are epiphytic like many orchids and grow on trees. The air plants, shaped like urns, hold a reservoir of water at the base of the leaves, which allows them to be used as flower vases.

Upon reaching maturity a flower spike will rise from the center of the plant and the inflorescence often lasts several months. Some types flower without a stem, the flowers forming a rosette in the center of the plant similar to an old-fashioned bouquet. After flowering, the main plant will die in about 2 years but new suckers are produced at the base of the plant. These can be potted up when sufficiently developed (3"-6" high).

All will grow in osmunda fibre. Some types will grow satisfactorily in a mixture of leaf mold, sharp sand and German peat. Cup-shaped plants must be filled with water all the time. The compost should also be watered when dry. They can be fed a nutrient solution, such as Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer, once a month. Occasionally shower plants in kitchen sink.



AECHMEA ORLANDIANA



NEOREGELIA HYBRID



AECHMEA FASCIATA



FOSTER'S FAVORITE



CRYPTANTHUS LACERDAE



VRIESIA MARIE



SANSEVIERIA NELSONII



SANSEVIERIA EHRENBURGII



SANSEVIERIA HAHNII

For additional information join The Bromeliad Society and receive their bulletins. \$3.50 a year. Write to Miss Victoria Padilla, 647 S. Saltair Ave., Los Angeles, California.

AECHMEA HYBRID “Foster’s Favorite”

Striking, highly polished, wine-red leaves with green at base. Deep blue flowers in winter. Flower spike develops berries which last for months. Easily grown. (See photograph.)

- 3” pot size—1.25 each
- 4” pot size—2.50 each
- 5” pot size—flowering size (10”-14” high) — 3.50-4.50 each

AECHMEA FASCIATA (The Urn Plant)

The leaves are sea-green striated with frosty white. Edges toothed. The flower spike comes in late summer from center of urn with pink bracts interspersed with French blue flowers that turn purple and rose. The flowers last 3-5 months. (See photograph.)

- 3” pot size—1.50 each
- 4” pot size—3.50 each

AECHMEA ORLANDIANA

An exotic Brazilian species flowering in winter with orange flower spike and white flowers. The zigzag mottlings of dark chocolate against the pale green background of the leaf gives a smart effect. Edge of leaf has brown teeth. (See photograph.)

- 3” pot size—1.25 each
- 4” pot size—3.50 each

CRYPTANTHUS BIVITTATUS (ROSEA-PICTA)

A spectacular, star-shaped, prostrate plant with decided stripes and a salmon-rose color. Very attractive to liven up a table in the home.

- 3” pot size—75c each

CRYPTANTHUS LACERDAE (Silver Star)

This is a distinctly new star in plant oddities. The leaf is an emerald-green with a frosty band of white down the center. Being introduced for the first time. (See photograph.)

- 3” pot size—1.25 each

NEOREGELIA HYBRIDS (Painted Fingernail)

Green leaves of this rosette-type plant are tipped with red. Blue flowers, generally appearing in spring, remain low in the cup. Can serve as a natural vase when not in flower. (See photograph.)

- 4” pot size—small plants (6”-8” high).....2.00-3.00 each
- 5” pot size—specimen (8”-10” high; 12”-15” across)4.50-6.50 each

VRIESIA CARINATA HYBRID MARIE (Painted Feather)

A conspicuous plant with its almost flat, feather-shaped spike of bright red and yellow bracts. Leaves solid green. Flowers during winter (six months). Order in early fall to have plant in flower for winter season. (See photograph.)

- 4” pot size—flowering size—7.50 each
- Even when not in flower the varied colors and forms of bromeliad foliage make these plants highly prized for decorative purposes.

SANSEVIERIA

SANSEVIERIA EHRENBERGII (Blue Sansevieria)

A new introduction that gives decorative lines not often found in plant life. The steel-blue leaves are attractively edged with a double white line along the margin of the channeled leaf. A cast iron plant that will survive with little attention. (*See photograph.*)

3" pot size—2.50 each

4" pot size—3.50 each

SANSEVIERIA NELSONII

Another new introduction which lends itself to modern decoration. The very dark green leaves rosette almost vertically. Easily grown. (*See photograph.*)

3" pot size—(6"-10" high)—.60 each; 3 or more .50 each

4" pot size—(15"-18" high)—2.00 each

SANSEVIERIA COMPACTA

Growing habit short and compact. Leaves dark green with distinct yellow margin. (*See photograph.*)

3" pot size (6"-8" high; 4-6 leaves)—.60 each; 3 or more .50 each

SANSEVIERIA HAHNII (Bird's-nest)

Low-growing and compact. Mottled leaves. Suitable for dish gardens and planters. (*See photograph.*)

3" pot size—60c each; 3 or more 50c each

4" pot size—85c each; 3 or more 75c each

SAINTPAULIAS

(African Violets)

RED VARIETIES

RED KING—a rich velvet red that does not fade out

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

4" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

SUNRISE—reddish purple

4" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

DARK RED HEAD—intense maroon color

4" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

ORCHID

ORCHID WONDER—unusually large lavender flowers

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

LAVENDER AND VIOLET

LAVENDER PINK PRINCESS—speaks for itself

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

GIRLS

The outstanding characteristics of hybrid Girls is their foliage. The leaves of some types have large zones of white, others have deeply serrated edges and still others are darkly veined. They must be seen to be appreciated.



MARTHA GIRL

(Our new introduction) flowers over 2" across. Clear sky-blue. Very decorative foliage with zones of white.

3" pot size — 2.25 each
3 or more 2.00 each
4" pot size — 3.00 each
3 or more 2.75 each

RED GIRL

Red flowers tinged with bronze.

3" pot size — 2.00 each
3 or more 1.75 each
4" pot size — 3.00 each
3 or more 2.75 each

PURPLE GIRL

Dark, rich color.

3" pot size — 2.00 each
3 or more 1.75 each

WHITE

SNOW PRINCE—extremely large, pure white flowers

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each
4" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

PURPLE

MENTOR BOY SUPREME—large indigo flowers, Dupont-type foliage

4" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

PURPLE PRINCE—best of the purples. Easy grower and free-blooming

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

PINK

PINK BEAUTY SUPREME (patented)—clearest of all pinks

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

DUPONT

DUPONT BLUE—fine medium blue

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

4" pot size—3.00 each; 3 or more 2.75 each

BLUE

McFARLAND'S BLUE WARRIOR—royal blue flower; heavy green foliage reddish underneath

3" pot size—2.00 each; 3 or more 1.75 each

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

These plants represent a perfection attained only through many years of cross-hybridizing of the best available varieties.

RAINBOW DOUBLES

(Large, double, fully open flowers with excellent foliage)

PURITY—pure white

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

DELIGHT—solid light blue

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

DOUBLES

ORCHID GIRL—excellent double orchid flowers

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

SAILOR'S DELIGHT—light blue, Blue Girl foliage, excellent

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

SINGLE-FLOWERED WHITE

SNOW GIRL—pure white, Girl foliage, large full bloom

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

SINGLE-FLOWERED RED

RED VELVET—two-toned red, shading to lighter red in lower petals with upper petals resembling red velvet. A profuse bloomer. Heavy dark green foliage, veined red underneath

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

OTHER VARIETIES

BLUE DELIGHT—two-toned like Blue Eyed Beauty but more pronounced, darker blue eye

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

PINK DELIGHT—light, clear pink flower, bronzy foliage

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

PURPLE DAWN—a solid bluish-purple impregnated with deeper purple veining in flower. A distinctly new color in violets. A profuse bloomer. Heavy foliage, red-veined underneath

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

ORCHID VELVET—a deep orchid, beautiful large flowers

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each

FANTASY—lavender variegated flower

3" pot size—2.25 each; 3 or more 2.00 each



PHILODENDRONS AND OTHER DECORATIVE HOUSE PLANTS

We are extremely happy to announce a list of new top ranking house plants. Foremost on any list of house plants is the Philodendron. It has earned the top rung of the ladder because it can adapt itself to the trying conditions of today's steam-heated and often ultra-dry homes. Likewise, it will stand air-conditioning. The beauty, color and design of the leaves is unsurpassed for modern decoration of interiors whether it be in the home, office or public lounge. The trend of modern architecture demands plants. We are extremely proud of the special introduction of Self-Heading Philodendrons. Here is an entirely new type of growth that has long been needed in Philodendrons. The leaves radiate from the center or crown in a graceful circle of glossy green foliage. You do not need a totem pole or trellis for this type of Philodendron. *P. Wendlandi* and *P. Orlando* can be grown for many years in any home.

We list twenty-five different Philodendrons, all of which are distinctive and attractive. There are an estimated 250 species. We expect to introduce other hybrids and species as the stock becomes available. We refer you to the October 1951 issue of the *Flower Grower* magazine, a feature article on *Philodendrons* by M. B. Foster.

Culture: Keep moderately moist. At least one good soaking a week. Intermediate watering if necessary. A mulch of peat or sphagnum moss will prevent excessive surface drying if in a heated home. Cleanse foliage once a month with damp cloth. Feed with fertilizer once a month to maintain good color. (Follow directions on package—apply in solution of water.)

A PHILODENDRON CAN BE GROWN IN EVERY HOME



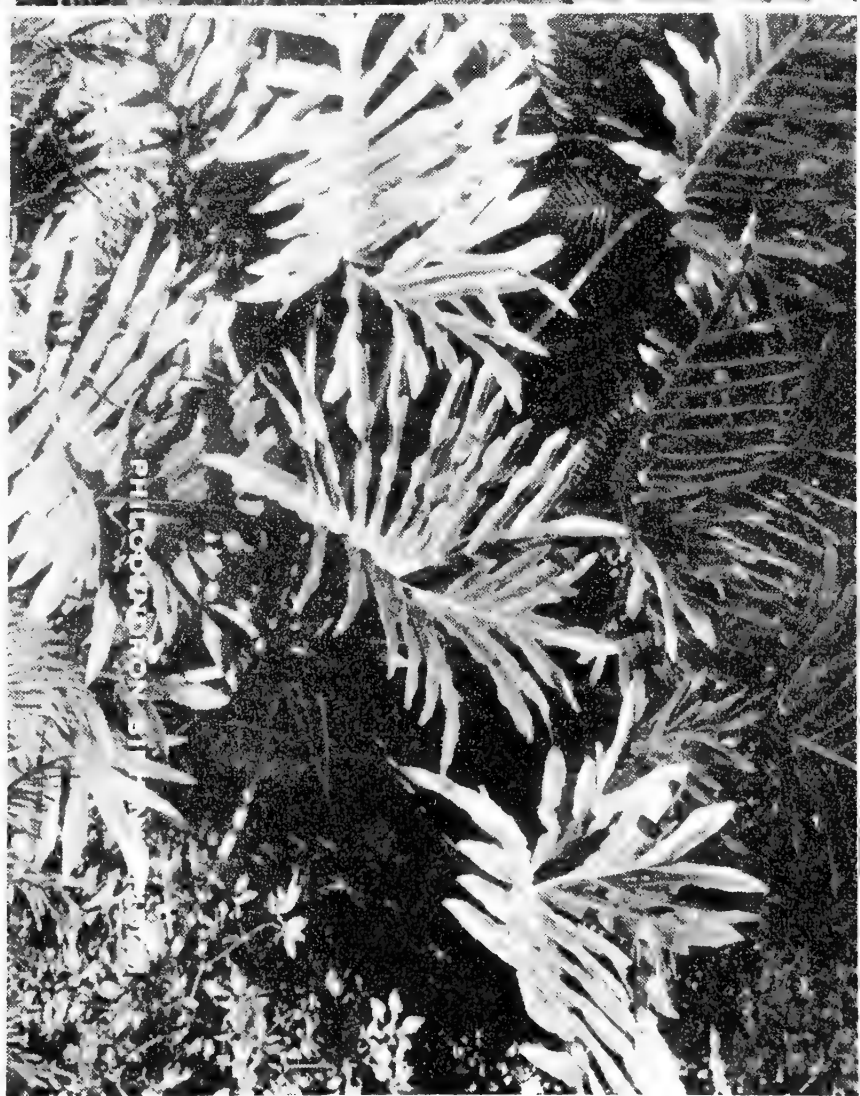
PHIL. SPECIOSUM NO. 2



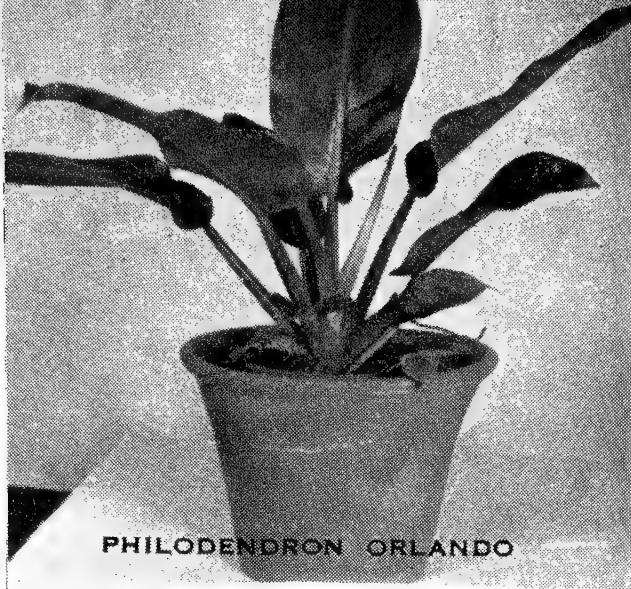
PHILODENDRON SPECIOSUM NO. 1



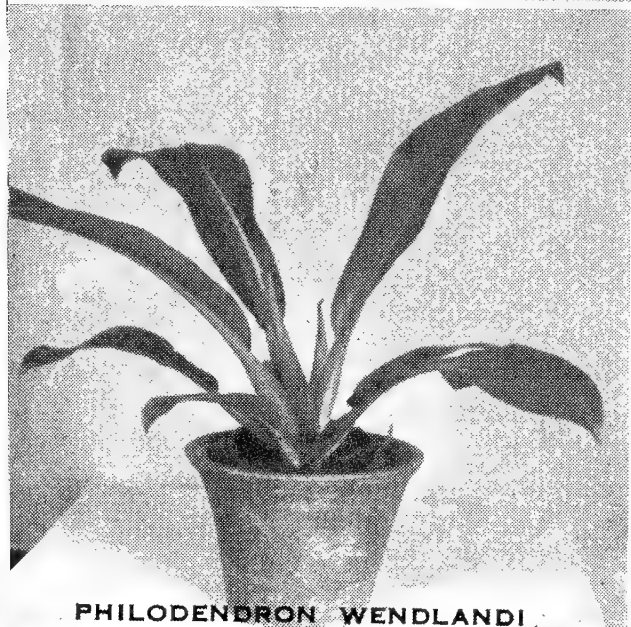
PHILODENDRON WENDLANDII



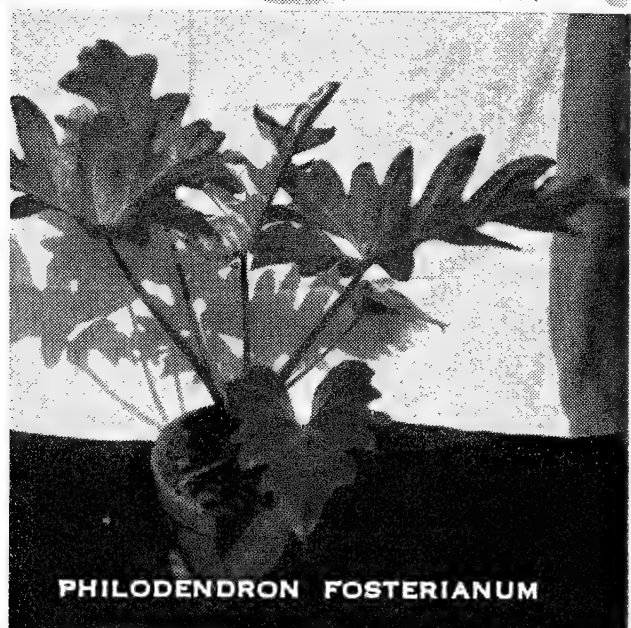
PHILODENDRON SPECIOSUM



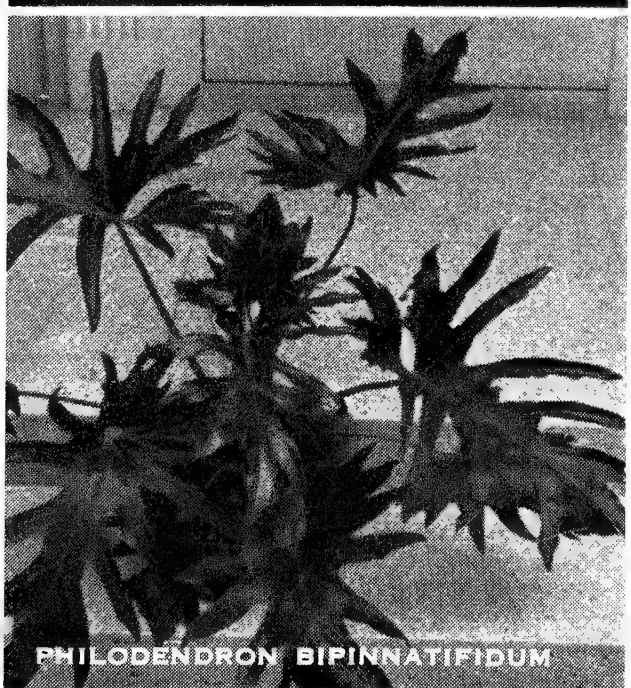
PHILODENDRON ORLANDO



PHILODENDRON WENDLANDI



PHILODENDRON FOSTERIANUM



PHILODENDRON BIPINNATIFIDUM

PHILODENDRONS

Twenty-Five Different Kinds

INTRODUCING

SELF-HEADING

PHILODENDRONS

THE PERFECT HOUSE PLANT

1. PHILODENDRON BIPINNATIFIDUM

A Philodendron from South America that resembles P. DUBIUM only the leaf is about twice the size. It produces a beautiful leaf pattern with the deeply notched leaves. A very tropical effect can be achieved with this plant. (See photograph. Mature plant and 8" pot size.)

6" pot size 7.50 to 10.00 each
8" pot size 12.50 to 15.00 each
10" pot size 15.00 to 20.00 each

2. PHILODENDRON FOSTERIANUM

(P. Species No. 1 x P. Bipinnatifidum)

Another spectacular self-heading hybrid with large leaves. This hybrid combines the best characters of P. BIPINNATIFIDUM and the other outstanding Philodendrons species used. The leaf character is intermediate between the two. The leaves are very heavy textured on long stems. Plants are adaptable to use in fireplaces and lounges, in front of glass walls and entrances. A very rugged plant. Will produce as many as 25 large leaves to a head. (See photograph. Parents used and 8" pot size.)

6" pot size 7.50 to 10.00 each
8" pot size 12.50 to 15.00 each
10" pot size 15.00 to 20.00 each

3. PHILODENDRON ORLANDO

(P. Wendlandi x P. Species No. 2)

A hybrid Philodendron crossed between P. WENDLANDI and an unidentified P. species No. 2. One of the most promising hybrids of Philodendron. The leaf character is similar to WENDLANDI but with more stem to the leaf. A truly remarkable introduction. (See photographs. Parents used and 5" pot size.)

4" pot size 5.00 to 7.00 each
5" pot size 7.50 to 10.00 each

4. PHILODENDRON SELLOUM

A Brazilian self-heading Philodendron very popular in California. It is reported as being very cold resistant, tolerating temperatures in the low twenty's. A large leaf-type of robust habit. (See photograph, page 51.)

5" pot size 5.00 to 6.00 each
8" pot size 7.50 to 10.00 each



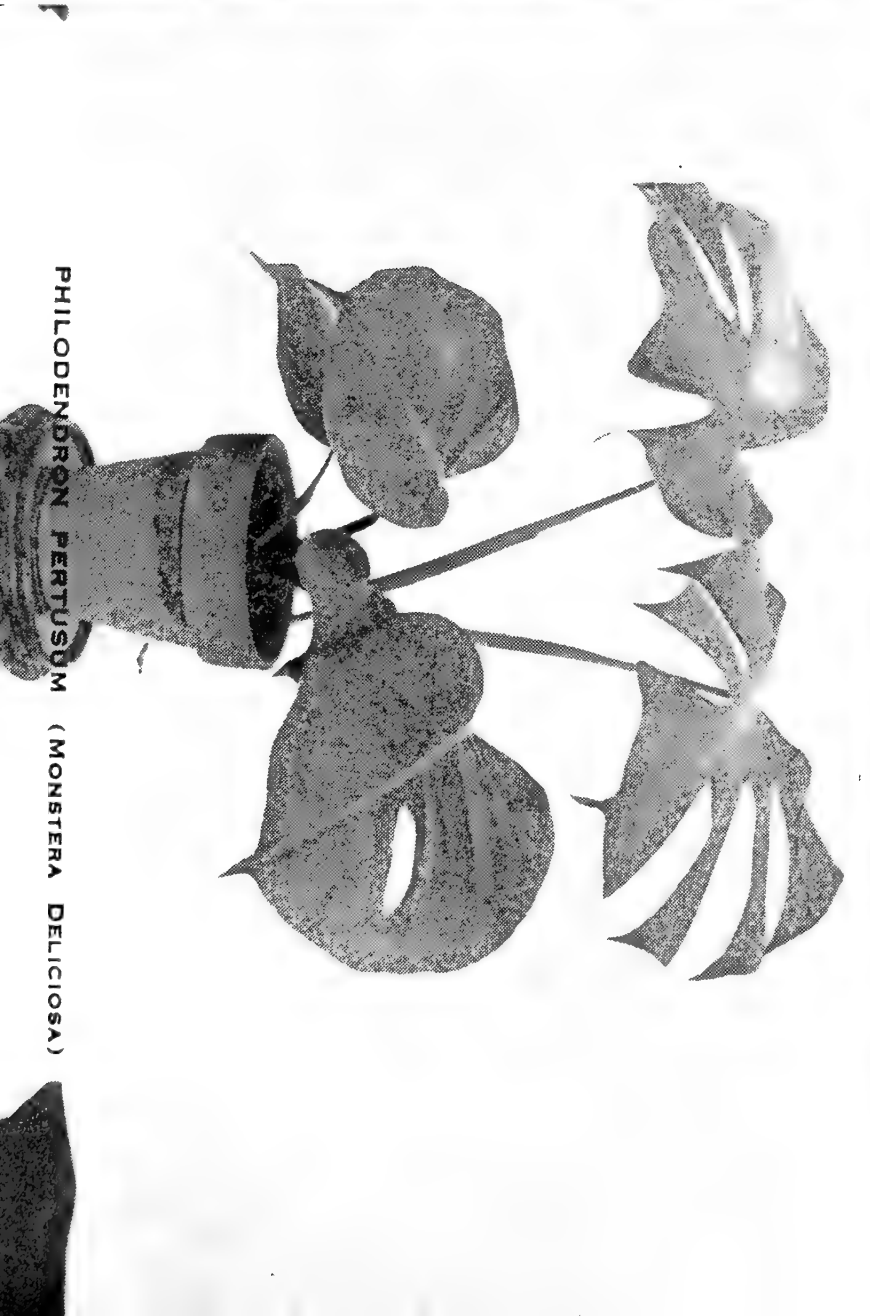
PHILODENDRON IMBE



PHILODENDRON SELLOUM



PHILODENDRON UNULATUM



PHILODENDRON PERTUSUM (MONSTERA DELICIOSA)



P. ANDREANUM



P. FRIEDRICHSTAHLI

5. PHILODENDRON UNDULATUM

A new introduction which promises to be outstanding from the other self-heading types. The leaves stand very erect on stout stems. The leaf is cordate with waves or undulations on the margin. The silhouette of the leaf is unusual. (See page 51.)

6" pot size 7.50 each

8" pot size 10.00 to 12.50 each

6. PHILODENDRON WENDLANDI

The most sought after Philodendron in recent years of plant exploration. Its compact, rosette, oblong, spatulate, glossy, forest green leaves makes it ideal as a house plant. It does not climb; therefore, each new leaf merely adds to the beauty of the crown. It is rugged, standing extremes of temperature and humidity or drouth. Offered for the first time at a popular price. (See page 50.)

4" pot size 4.50 to 6.00 each

5" pot size 6.50 to 7.50 each

VINE TYPE PHILODENDRONS

7. PHILODENDRON ANDREANUM

The queen of Philodendrons from Colombia suitable only for greenhouse culture or where reasonable humidity can be maintained. The handsome arrow-shaped leaves are velvet iridescent with yellow veins. Best grown on Tree Fern Totems. Well grown specimens will attain leaves 10 inches wide and 3 feet long. Grow moist and warm, feed at least once a month. (See photograph.)

6" pot size on 24" Tree Fern Totem

(3 to 5 leaves) 10.00 each

(6 to 8 leaves) 15.00 each

Rooted cuttings

(3 leaves) 7.00 each

8. PHILODENDRON AURITUM

Synonyms: P. Trifoliatum or Syngonium Auritum.

A tri-lobed leaf pattern of dark blue green color which lends itself to totems. The texture of the leaf is very heavy. A new introduction. (See photograph, page 56.)

4" pot size 2.50 each or 3 for 6.00

9. PHILODENDRON CORDATUM

A very rugged trailing or climbing vine that may be grown in soil, moss or water. Considered the best of all house plants even under adverse conditions. Large plants with three vines to the pot. (See photograph, page 57.)

3" .75 each, 3 for 2.00

4" 1.50 each, 3 for 4.00

10. PHILODENDRON CRESTIFOLIUM

The large solid crenated leaf is a pleasing tropical green. An excellent plant to screen some objectionable scene. Will tolerate neglect. (See page 53.)

5" pot size 3.00 each

11. PHILODENDRON CRUENTUM (Redleaf)

One of the most startling colored leaf Philodendrons of the new introductions. The back of the leaf is a clear red mahogany while the top surface is clear green. (See photograph, page 56.)

4" pot size 4.00 each or 3 for 10.50



PHILODENDRON SQUAMIFERUM



PHILODENDRON CRESTIFOLIUM



MONSTERA DELICIOSA



PHILODENDRON GLORIOSUM

12. PHILODENDRON DUBIUM

This star-shaped leafed Philodendron is hard to beat as a decorative foliage plant. Very hardy and slow enough growing not to get out of bounds. (*See page 55.*)

4" 2.00 each, 3 for 5.00; 5" 3.00 each, 3 for 7.50

14. PHILODENDRON FRIEDRICHSTAHLI

Dark green leaves with multiple perforations, somewhat like those of *Monstera Deliciosa*, except smaller (6"-9" long, 4"-6" wide) and entire. Compact growth gives solid green effect. (*See photograph, page 52.*)

10" pot size 12.50 - 15.00

15. PHILODENDRON GLORIOSUM

A charming specimen from Ecuador with large, heart-shaped leaf that has radiating broad ivory veins from the center of the leaf. Velvet texture to the leaf. Leaf stem is long. A slower grower than some Philodendron and does not get out of bounds. (*See photograph, page 53.*)

5" 3.00 - 4.00 each

16. PHILODENDRON HASTATUM

This Philodendron is rapidly becoming a favorite. The large glossy dark jade leaves give strength of character. A fine totem subject. (*See photograph, page 56.*)

5" pot size 3.00 each or 3 for 7.50

17. PHILODENDRON IMBE

Similar to *P. HASTATUM* in leaf pattern but the underside of leaf is dark maroon in color. Leaves are heavy as Chamois skin. (*See photograph, page 51.*)

5" pot size 4.00 each or 3 for 10.50

18. PHILODENDRON MANDIANUM

This very attractive satin green heart-shaped foliage plant is one of the most attractive of the newer hybrid Philodendrons. The growing tip and stem is of a reddish hue which contrasts beautifully with darker green matured leaves. (*See photograph, page 55.*)

5" 3.00 to 4.00 each

19. PHILODENDRON PANDURAEFORME

Here is a truly exotic foliage plant with no two leaves alike. The irregular-shaped leaves of olive green will hold your attention. Unsurpassed for interior decoration. New and rare. (*See photograph, page 55.*)

5" 3.00 to 4.00 each

20. PHILODENDRON PERTUSUM

The most popular Philodendron after *P. CORDATUM*. It is really *MONSTERA DELICIOSA*. Custom has ordained the immature leaf stage to be called *P. PERTUSUM*. The leaf variation in pattern is extreme in some stages of growth. When leaves reach full character then it is called *MONSTERA DELICIOSA*. In the tropics it bears an edible fruit. Stands up well under all conditions. (*See page 51.*)

6" pot size 4.00 to 5.00 each

21. MONSTERA DELICIOSA (Swiss Cheese Plant)

6" pot size 6.00 to 7.00 (*See photograph, page 53.*)

8" pot size 7.50 to 10.00



PHILODENDRON MANDIANUM



PHILODENDRON PANDURAEFORME

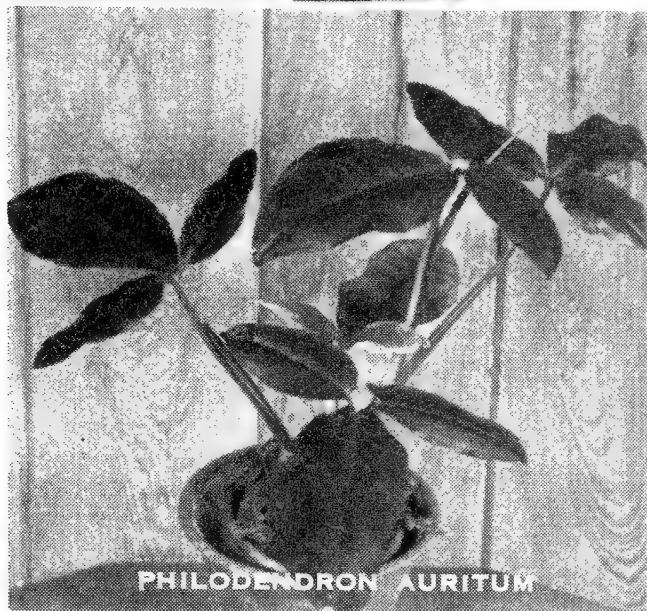


PHILODENDRON SODIROI



PHILODENDRON PUBIUM

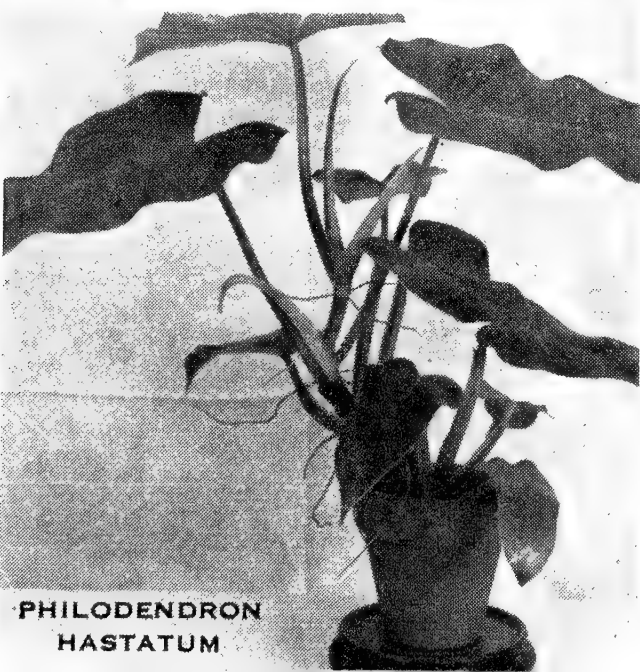
**PHILODENDRON
CRUENTUM**



PHILODENDRON AURITUM



PHILODENDRON PITTIERI



**PHILODENDRON
HASTATUM**

22. PHILODENDRON PITTIERI

Named for a Frenchman who found it growing in Costa Rica. A new introduction. The petioles attached at top of heart-shaped leaf. Texture of leaf is extremely glossy and heavy. A pleasing color of solid apple green. Beautiful on cork totems. It will tolerate dry conditions very well. (See photograph.)

4" pot size 2.00 each

5" pot size on cork totem 3.50 each

23. PHILODENDRON SODIROI

This is a gem of the smaller heart-shaped leaf type. The coloring is a combination of slate grey with darker olive green areas which gives a silvery mottled effect in shades of green. Stem is a red color. Excellent for the smaller pottery containers and planters in the home or can be planted under orchid benches in the greenhouse for ground cover to help maintain humidity. (See page 55.)

3" pot size 1.00 each; 3 for 2.75

6" pot size totem 3.50 each

24. PHILODENDRON SPECIES

This new Central American Philodendron has not been identified. The color of the leaf is solid green, spear-shaped with short petiole. It is very useful. It grows compact and holds itself erect. Very attractive to use in smaller places where large leaf type would be out of place.

4" pot size 2.00 each

25. PHILODENDRON SQUAMIFERUM

A really exotic plant of spectacular leaf design from French Guiana. Sometimes referred to as anchor leaf. It is shaped like a Malayan Kris. The petiole or stem is covered with red pubescence (hairs). Supply is limited. (See page 53.)

4" pot size (3 to 5 leaves) 5.00 each

5" pot size (5 to 8 leaves) 7.50 each

OTHER DECORATIVE PLANTS

ADIANTUM WRIGHTII

(Maidenhair Fern)

The graceful fronds of this fern will decorate the orchid house or home with an added touch of green that is hard to surpass. This variety is considered one of the finest in cultivation.

5" pots 3.00 each or 3 for 7.50—
large plants

AGLAONEMA SIMPLEX

(Chinese Evergreen)

Grows well in water or soil. Likes plenty of moisture. Showy rich dark green leaves shaped ovate-acuminate.

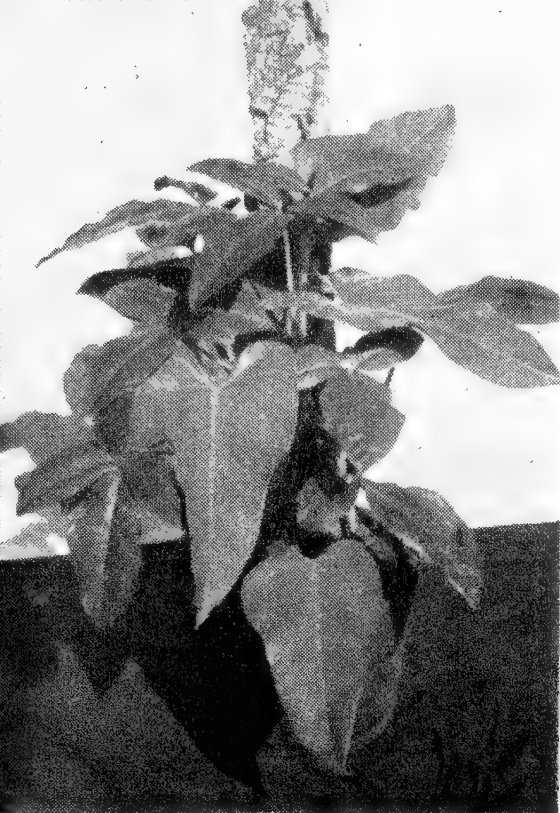
3" 50c each, 3 for 1.25

4" 75c each, 3 for 2.00

ALSOPHILA AUSTRALIS (Tree Fern) AUSTRALIA

This spectacular fern has long been a favorite conservatory specimen. The common name is derived from the fact the fronds form a trunk as the plant ages. The graceful fronds give a tropical effect. Like all ferns it likes to be kept moist and well fed. Orchids grow well on slabs made from the trunk. A very useful adjunct for displaying orchids in the greenhouse or flower show. (See photograph, page 58.)

5" pot size 3.50 or 3 for 9.00



No. 5



No. 8



No. 4

FOLIAGE TOTEMS

These handsome specimen plants grown for accent in the indoor decorative scheme. They are made up of combination varieties of Philodendron and Pothos Silver Moon. Tolerant of shade, air-conditioning and difficult locations.

COMBINATION SPECIMENS GROWN ON SPANISH CORK BARK

1. PHILODENDRON—Pothos (very full)—
30" - 36" tall; 8" - 10" tubs.....7.50-10.00-12.50 each
2. PHIL. SODIROI—Sansevieria Hahnii—
Phil cordatum, fine novelty color effect
(See photograph, lower right hand, page 60.)
4" pot 2.50 each
5" pot 3.50 each
6" pot 4.50 each
3. PHIL. DUBIUM—Phil. Trifolium—Phil. cordatum
24" - 30" - 36" high; 8" - 10" tubs.....7.50 - 10.00 - 12.50 each
4. MONSTERA DELICIOSA—Phil. Trifolium—Phil. cordatum
24" - 30" - 36" high; 8" - 10" tubs.....7.50 - 10.00 - 12.50 each
5. PHIL. HASTATUM—Phil. Trifolium—Phil. cordatum
24" - 30" - 36" high; 8" - 10" tubs.....7.50 - 10.00 - 12.50 each
6. PHIL. MANDIANUM—Phil. Trifolium—Phil. cordatum
24" - 30" - 36" high; 8" - 10" tubs.....7.50 - 10.00 - 12.50 each
7. PHIL. PANDURAEFORME—Phil. Trifolium—Phil. cordatum
24" - 30" - 36" high; 8" - 10" tubs.....7.50 - 10.00 - 12.50 each
8. PHIL. cordatum (on tree fern totem) 18" tall—6" pot—2.50 each
24" tall—6" pot—4.00 each
36" tall—7" pot—6.50 each



ALSOPHILIA
AUSTRALIS

ANTHURIUM CRYSTALLINUM

A handsome foliage plant from South America. Leaves are heart-shaped and will attain 14" long and 10" across (even larger with good culture). The bold silver veins are striking against the dark background of the leaf. Can be grown in leaf mold or Osmunda fibre. Grow moist and feed once a month. (See photograph, page 60.)

4" 2.50 each; 5" 3.50 each;
6" pot size 5.00 each

ANTHURIUM FORGETII

Similar to A. Crystallinum in leaf pattern but having a peltate leaf. Leaf is entire with leaf-stem attached just off center. The crystal veining throughout the leaf is much more pronounced than others of this type. Grow moist. (See page 60.)

4" pot size 3.50 each; 5" 5.00 each

ARALIA BALFOURIANA

(New Caledonia)

Erect growing plant with rounded leaves coarsely indented and patches of white on margin of leaves.

3" 50c each, 3 for 1.25

ARAUCARIA EXCELSIS (Norfolk Island Pine—after South Pacific Island)

Greatly prized, star-shaped evergreen of tiered growth. Likes cool treatment (60 at night) and plenty of light. Makes a compact pot plant, always decorative, but particularly valuable at Christmas. Suitable for outdoors only in southern states. Has been known to survive light frost. (See page 59.)

5" pot size 5.00 each

COLLINIA ELEGANS

This dwarf Palm is a most welcome addition for house plant use. Excellent for coffee or end tables where space is at a premium but where you want a smart effect. The height is approximately eight to ten inches. Every leaf is a true character frond of the palm. A very recent introduction that will find its place among top-notch house plants. (See photograph, page 59.)

3" 1.00 each or (Postpaid 1.50 U.S.A.)

DAVALLIA CANARIENSIS

This beautiful tropical fern from the Canary Islands has lace-like fronds a foot wide and up to 18 inches long. Well adapted to culture in the home. Used to advantage in flower arrangements. (See photograph, page 60.)

5" pot size 2.50 each

DIFFENBACHIA PICTA

A very spectacular leaf marking—white spots on a dark green background. Known as the Mother-in-law plant because native tribes are supposed to have silenced the relative's chatter by placing the sap under her tongue, which is not recommended as the sap is toxic.

3" 75c each, 3 for 2.00; 4" 1.50 each

DIFFENBACHIA RUDOLPH ROEHRS (New)

An unusual leaf coloring—the leaves are a creamy-white with darker green veins.

4" 2.00, 3 for 5.50; 5" 3.00 each



DRACAENA BAUSEI



SYNGONIUM TRI-LEAF WONDER

DRACAENA DEREMENSIS BAUSEI (Longii)

A Dracaena not often seen in this large genus of useful house plants. The white bands running lengthwise of the leaf contrast with the rich green background of the rest of the leaf. A welcome addition. (See photograph, page 58.)

5" pot size 3.00 each

DRACAENA GODSEFFIANA

Exotic among the large group of Dracaena. A free branching habit with rich dark green leaves densely marked with spots of creamy white. Easily grown in the house.

3" 75c, 3 for 2.00; 4" 1.50, 3 for 3.75

DRACAENA SANDERIANA

Glaucous green foliage attractively edged with a border of creamy white. Leaves about 7 to 9 inches long and 1¼" wide.

3" 75c, 3 for 2.00

EPISCEA SPLENDENS

Similar to the African violet, but flowers *scarlet*, coming from axils of leaves, which are silvery green with darker green mottling along the edges. Likes shade. Good for a north window. Culture same as for African violets. (See page 60.)

3" pot size 1.00 each;

3 or more 75c each

SCHISMATOGLOTTIS

(*Aglaonema Roeblinii*) (Malaya)

A tropical foliage plant of distinction with wide pale green leaves and darker areas along the heavy midrib.

4" 2.00, 3 for 5.50

5" 3.00, 3 for 8.00

SPATHIPHYLLUM CANDIDUM

A late spring white flowering nearly trunkless, evergreen herb from South America. It adapts itself to extremes of humidity and temperature. Therefore, makes a fine house plant. The flowers remain for several weeks. The foliage is glossy and remains attractive throughout the year. The plant will excel if grown moist and fed once a month with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer. Flowers bear resemblance to white anthuriums.

6" pot size 4.00-5.00 each

PELLIONIA PULCHRA

This lovely vine of the Pacific Islands has very attractive purplish leaves with light green background and black veins. The stems are fleshy with a purple color. Easily grown if kept moist. Another good plant for ground cover under the conservatory benches to help raise humidity. (See photograph.)

3" 75c each, 3 for 2.00

POTHOS AUREUS (Joseph's Coat)

A trailing vine with green and yellow mottled leaves.

3" 75c each, 3 for 2.00

POTHOS AUREUS var. SILVER MOON

Very distinctive variegated leaves especially selected for their white marble-like appearance.

3" 75c, 3 for 2.00



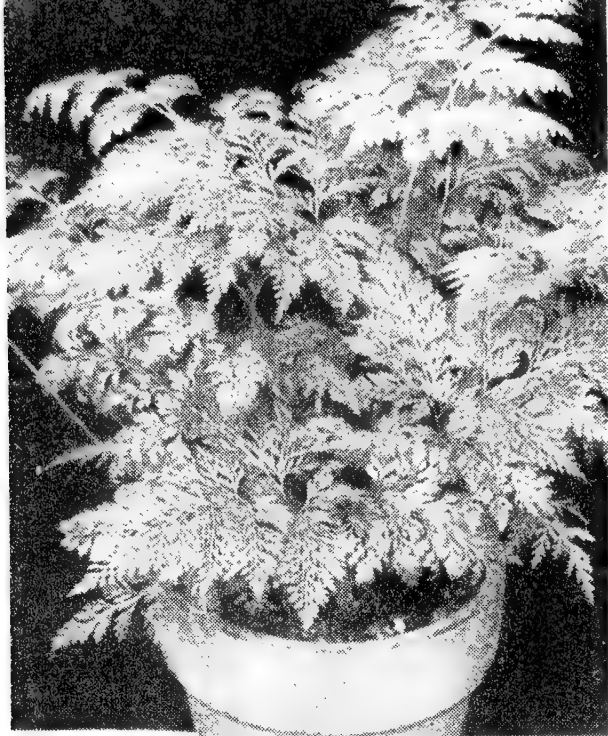
COLLINA ELEGANS



ARAUCARIA EXCELSIS



PELLIONIA PULCHRA



DAVALLIA CANARIENSIS

SYNGONIUM PODOPHYLLUM— TRILEAF WONDER

A new Syngonium with glaucous foliage and creamy-yellow variegation in center of leaf. Easily grown in soil or water. Can be used in small planters and dish gardens. (See picture, page 58.)

3" pot size 75c each

SYNGONIUM WENDLANDII

(Known as Foster's Syngonium)

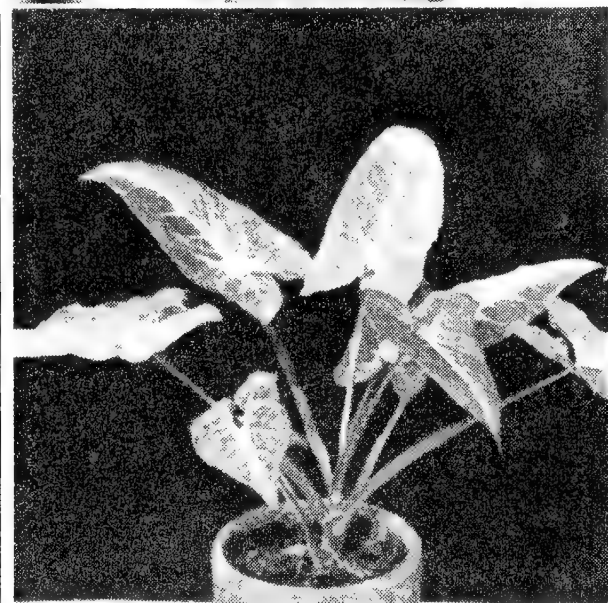
An attractive tropical foliage plant with silver midribs in the leaves. Excellent for dish gardens and to brighten your plant window or living room. (See photograph.)

3" 75c each

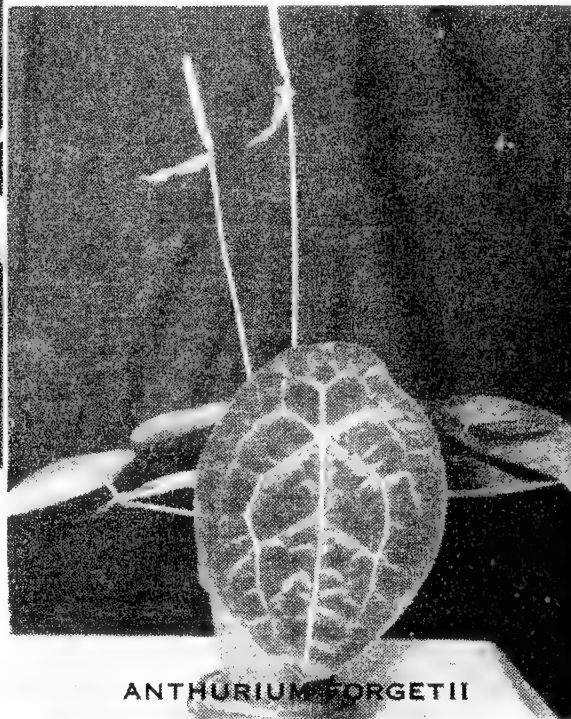
TRADESCANTIA REGINAE

A very handsome erect growing plant with leaves that have distinct variegated stripes of purplish-crimson in center and silvery markings toward edge. The underside of the leaf is clear purple. A real novelty. (See photograph.)

3" pot size 1.00 each



SYNGONIUM WENDLANDII



ANTHURIUM FORGETII



TRADESCANTIA REGINAE



ANTHURIUM CRYSTALLINUM



EPISCIA SPLENDENS



HINTS FOR CULTURE OF HOUSE PLANTS

Decorative foliage plants and African violets are all excellent house plants. They withstand the shade and warmth of the normal home. While they require less fertilizer than some plants they all require more water than cacti. It is this requirement of moisture that makes FOLIAGE PLANTS so valuable to the health of people living with them. They supply a natural humidity to the home that is needed when homes are heated artificially and without benefit of real air-conditioning.

Watering—This, of course, varies according to the location and type of container they are grown in. By placing your foliage plants in jardinieres or glazed pottery (leave plants in red clay pots they were grown in) you will help prevent excessive drying. When plants are watered give them a good drenching under the faucet or immerse them in a bucket of water until the bubbles stop rising from the soil. This will keep pots wet longer and should last two or three days. When clay pots are light in color and pot rings when tapped on the rim they are dry. Of course, plants must always have adequate drainage—if soil is soggy continually the roots will rot off. So check drainage hole in bottom of pot occasionally to see if it is open. Do not water plants with very cold water. It should be room temperature.

Light—Placed near any window they should receive adequate light. Some plants like Philodendron and Chinese Evergreen will tolerate places away from the window for long periods—still all plants will benefit from window light. African Violets do well in an East or Southeastern exposure.

Temperature—Most plants are happiest with a minimum of 60 degrees at night and the day temperature may rise to 85 and 90 without harming them. Of course, these plants will take lower and higher temperatures without damage.

Fertilizing—After 6 months most plants will benefit from mild feeding—especially in Spring and Summer months when most plants grow. Any complete fertilizer will do (Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer, etc.). Do not over-feed, follow directions on package.

Spraying—To keep plants free of insects—inspect the undersides of the leaves at least once a month (or every two weeks) for any suspicious unwanted guests. Generally a sponging off of the foliage with soapy water to which a teaspoonful of nicotine or Black Leaf 40 (to a gallon of water) has been added will act as a cleansing treatment and clean the pores of the leaves. Do not let soil around pot get too saturated with the soap. Use Ivory or mild soaps until you have a fair suds. (Do not use on African Violet leaves—although the nicotine without the soap is all right.)

Potting Soils—Any good enriched garden soil is satisfactory with some peat added to hold moisture.

two thirds garden loam (add sand if not friable)
one sixth dairy manure or organic vegetation (leaf
mold)

SOIL MIXTURE one sixth pulverized peat
add 3" pot of complete fertilizer to wheelbarrow of
mixture (Vigoro, et.) and handful of bone-meal

DECORATIVE PLANT ORDERS

Minimum Decorative Plant Order is \$2.00. A packing charge is made at cost. We may be out of what you order so do not send money until you receive our confirmation of your order. In this way we can indicate the correct amount to send us before shipment is made. This avoids unnecessary correspondence for you and extra bookkeeping for us. No. C.O.D. Plants shipped via Railway Express — transportation charges collect.

COLOR SLIDES

We have collections of 35 mm. Kodachrome transparency slides on orchids and tropical foliage plants which we shall be glad to loan to orchid societies or garden clubs for programs if you will pay postage or transportation charges. Allow two to three months for scheduling.

ORCHID ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

We reserve the right to limit quantities sold.

Minimum Orchid order \$5.00. Packing charges are made at cost. Usually \$1.00 per carton or crate. Kindly use the enclosed order blank and fill in the necessary information as this will help us confirm and fill your order promptly. *DO NOT SEND MONEY WITH ORDER.* We may be out of what you want. Send money only after receiving our confirmation of your order. Mail shipments must be prepaid and we will estimate these charges when confirming your order. While mail shipment is often the most economical, especially for seedlings, you *CAN NOT INSURE* contents against damage or loss. Therefore, we recommend Railway Express in the continental United States if insurance is desired. Foreign shipments *can not* be insured regardless of method of transportation used. All foreign shipments must travel prepaid, and we will estimate charges when confirming your order. We recommend foreign payments in postal money orders.

Damage CLAIMS—We make every effort to pack strong and light. However, our responsibility ends when accepted by carrier. Therefore, when orders are insured by Express and damage occurs, file a claim immediately with your Railway Express agent. We are glad to say that claims have not been frequent with our methods of packing.

We suggest shipments by paper pots to save weight. We can lift community seedlings from clay pots and ship in a paper one. (Only if ordering a 3" community pot intact.)

PLANT REGULATIONS—We have fulfilled the necessary plant regulations to handle shipments outside of the United States. The customer should forward his permit with order. Hawaiian orders require a permit for orchid, but not foliage, plants. Be sure to check with local Plant Quarantine Authorities and inform us of any unusual requirements pertaining to shipments of plants into your territory or country.

All plants offered in this list are ready for immediate delivery except where noted. We suggest you place your order immediately. If you wish delivery at a later date, we will set your order of plants aside and ship when requested. Address all correspondence to our Main Office,

ROUTE 6, BOX 77, JACKSONVILLE 7, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

OUR MAILING LIST

The cost of this catalog is twenty-five cents. The catalog is free to members of Orchid Societies.

CONTINUE YOUR ORDER ON THIS SIDE

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET

SHIP VIA:

Nº 31512

- ☐ EXPRESS COLLECT
- ☐ EXPRESS PREPAID
- ☐ AIR EXPRESS COLLECT
- ☐ AIR EXPRESS PREPAID
- ☐ AIR MAIL PREPAID
- ☐ PARCEL POST PREPAID
- ☐ AIR MAIL PARCEL POST
PREPAID

DATE _____

SHIP
TO

(PRINT AND PREFIX MR., MRS., OR MISS)

R.F.D. NO.

STREET.

P. O. BOX

**POST
OFFICE**

ZONE

STATE

EXPRESS ADDRESS

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
IN SPACE ABOVE

GIVE ONLY IF DIFFERENT FROM P. O.

[illegible]

TOTAL SHIPPING WEIGHT

**AMT. FOR
PLANTS**

- ☐ PLANTS SHIPPED IN POTS
- ☐ PLANTS SHIPPED OUT OF POTS
- ☐ SEND ADDITIONAL ORDER BLANKS
- ☐ CHECK OR MONEY ORDER ENCLOSED
- (DO NOT SEND MONEY UNTIL ORDER IS CONFIRMED)

SIGNATURE

TERMS: CASH UPON CONFIRMATION

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1900	TOTAL BR'T.		
	FROM		
	OTHER SIDE		

PACKING CHARGES

SHIPPING CHARGES

**AMOUNT
DUE**

REFUND

TOTAL

CYCNOCHES CHLOROCHILON

SWAN ORCHID (SEE COLOR CUT ON BACK COVER)

The Swan orchid has all the oddities expressed in one plant a person could wish. The flowers besides being unique and beautiful in color and form have a pleasant fragrance. The flowers average 4 to 5 inches across and may attain 6 inches. This species is generally dioecious. That is, a plant will flower with all male or all female flowers. However, both sexes of flowers have been known to appear on the same plant. The picture shows perfect flowers (both sexes in same flower). The pollen of the male flowers will fly thru the air a short distance if molested.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Plant growth generally begins in February at which time begin watering once a day. After April increase the watering to twice daily. Give a light airy position in the greenhouse or sunporch. They grow naturally on large trees that shade the coffee plantations in Tropical America. An Eastern exposure is considered best and Southern next best. This orchid will take fertilizing once a month (see Phalaneopsis cultural directions on page 28).

Osmunda fibre may be used for potting but a liberal amount of broken pots should be used to provide good drainage. Some growers like to use pieces of Cypress wood or bark (or other wood upon which orchids grow naturally) wedged in container with osmunda. Do not over-pot in too large a size container. The watering schedule above may be reduced if osmunda does not dry out readily from one watering to the next. Watering should be reduced when flower spike appears—but kept moderately moist.

This specie is deciduous. The leaves will start to drop off from October on. At this time a flower spike will start forming at the axil of one of the leaves near the top of the pseudobulb. Often the spikes will develop into flower while the plant holds its entire foliage. They will also often produce more than one flower spike a season.

The old pseudobulbs will deteriorate after the new growth is nearly completed. You may try your luck at propagating the old pseudobulbs by layering them in dampened sphagnum moss to encourage sprouts. If the old pseudobulbs show signs of rotting be sure to remove them so they will not affect the new growth. This sometimes happens if the plant is overwatered near completion of new growth.

WE WILL SHIP THE CYNOCHES IN AUGUST after the Spring growth has been completed. The cultural directions above are given for future reference.

Please order early as the SUPPLY OF THESE PLANTS IS LIMITED and orders will be filled in rotation as received. No payment is necessary until we notify you the plants are ready for shipment and the size available. Kindly indicate in your order which size you would prefer.

Select size plants 7.50 each
Larger size plants 10.00 each
Exhibition size plants 12.50 each

ALBERTS & MERKEL BROS., INC.

ORCHID NURSERIES



CYCNOCHES CHLOROCHILON
Swan Orchid

Turn page upside down and notice image of a swan

Hybridizers and Growers of the choicest Cattleya and Phalaenopsis Genera for over thirty-six years. Specializing in Hybrid Seedlings for the Orchid Fancier from Community Size up.

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ing list.

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